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NAVAL EXERCISES IN SOUTH ATLANTIC END 17 SEP

PY171301 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2353 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Ushuaia, 17 Sep (DYN) -- The exercises that were being carried out by Navy units in the South Atlantic, based on experience gained during the Malvinas war with Great Britain last year, concluded today. Ships, submarines, naval aviation forces and marines participated. The exercises carried out today were supervised by Vice Admiral Rodolfo Remotti, chief of Navy operations; Rear Admiral Carlos Sosa, chief of the Marine force; Rear Admiral Maximo Rivero Kelly, chief of naval aviation; and Rear Admiral Raul Marino, commander of the Southern Naval Area.

REAR ADMIRAL ZARATIEGUI COMPLETES PRISON TERM

PY192118 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2025 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Excerpts] La Plata, 18 Sep (NA) -- Rear Admiral Horacio Zaratiegui, retired, was set free today after serving his 1-year term to which he was sentenced by the Armed Forces Supreme Council for criticizing the political situation and the strategy used in the Malvinas war.

Approached by the press, Zaratiegui said that it was not the right moment to make remarks and that he would rather spend the day with his family and friends, although as an observation he said that he was leaving "as a newly tempered man" and that "there is no prison that can make me change my way of thinking."

UNION OPPOSES POSSIBLE PURCHASE OF SOVIET TRUCKS

PY200152 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2002 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Sep (DYN) -- The Union of Mechanics and Related Automotive Transportation Workers (SMATA) today "strongly condemned" the importation of Soviet trucks and equipment for building highways which the government is considering. The union also condemned the purchase of Brazilian-made tractors, and demanded the "immediate annulment" of this sort of measure on the grounds that they entail "irreparable damage" for the national industry.

In a communique signed by Roberto Navarro, one of SMATA's secretaries general, the union notes that the above measures "directly and significantly injure our national industry, particularly the car manufacturing sector, which in recent years has gone through the most serious crisis in its history." The note rejects "the eventual justification of such measures on the basis of alleged bilateral treaties, which can never be regarded as acceptable justification if they damage our national economy."

RADICAL CIVIC UNION PRESENTS ELECTION PLATFORM

PY182009 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1236 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (DYN) -- The electoral platform of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], released just now, many weeks after it was approved by the party convention, includes among other things: the elimination of the post of commander in chief of the Armed Forces; the gradual lifting of compulsory military service; large salary hikes; and widespread house-building projects, all of which are aimed at the immediate reactivation of the economy through an increase in domestic demand.

The 95-page document, containing photographs of UCR presidential candidate and leader Raul Alfonsin and his running mate Victor Martinez, promises the nation that if the UCR wins the elections it will eliminate torture, which will be considered murder, investigate illegal deals, repression and errors committed during the Malvinas war, and conduct an international policy based on peace and respect for all nations which will lead to a considerable reduction of military expenditures. It also promises to sign a peace treaty with Chile.

The document includes well-known proposals for public health, housing, education and culture, and establishes priorities related to respect for human rights, demilitarization of security forces, restrictions on military intelligence services, abrogation of all censorship on films, press, theater, or any other similar activity, and the dissolution of the current film-rating board, which is responsible for most of the bans and cuts made to foreign and national films in recent years.

The platform points out that its aim is to resolve the current crisis, firm up democratic power and lay the foundations for an extended period of stability, justice and development. These objectives must be attained without undermining the rights and guarantees of the citizens, so that "the change will not take place in silence and oppression" but "amid freedom."

Following a general preamble, the first chapter of the platform, which discusses the bases for political action of the democratic government, states that for many years Argentina has lacked a majority movement capable of drawing on the large national sectors while being able, at the same time, to carry out economic policies that would lead to lasting changes in our society.

It says: "When minority groups took over power, they implemented policies which eroded the dynamic nature of capital by turning it to speculative purposes, concentrating income and impoverishing the people." The platform adds: "Thus it is indispensable to set into motion political actions capable of overcoming once and for all the discrepancy between the interests of our people and the expansion of the economy."

The chapter allotted to economic guidelines stresses that "the first commitment of the UCR is to launch an attack on poverty, especially extrmee poverty." For this, "we will set into motion special programs capable of resolving the situation of the social sectors that have suffered most." The programs will "not be implemented outside the Economy Ministry as is usually done by euphemistically describing these policies as social welfare, but will be part of and a priority target for the economic emergency program."

The platform further explains that "in the current situation, the initial means to bring about a reactivation will be to increase domestic demand by increasing employment, salaries and financial resources of productive and commercial enterprises."

It adds: "The state will also carry out, as another means for an immediate reactivation, a policy of house-building and spurring of private construction, since it directly and indirectly affects employment and demand with very little effect on import requirements."

Within the economic section, the chapter on public expenditures of the Radical platform announces that "austerity will prevail throughout public services and squandering, luxury or display of wealth will not be allowed." At the same time it states that "specific guidelines will be issued making public and private activities incompatible so that no conflict of interests could take place in the performance of government duties."

It also indicates that "financial activities will be considered a public service" and "official banks will have to fulfill, once again, its main objective which is to promote development, for which the quality of their operation will have to be improved."

As for the foreign sector, the platform points out that "the UCR plans to abide by its commitments" for which "debts due will be refinanced within the possibilities offered by exports, bearing in mind the evolution of trading prices and the availability of foreign markets." In this regard, it stresses that "the payment of foreign obligations must not preclude or hamper the inflow of imports needed by an expanding economy." This will be achieved through "an exchange market based on foreign currency rates that must remain stable in real terms, thus favoring the exportation of services and agricultural and manufactured products."

As for the agricultural sector policy, "it will promote an increase in production to meet the local demand and to increase Argentina's exportable surplus, by better use of available resources and by dedicating more land to agriculture." For this purpose, this policy will tend "to grant land ownership to rural producers and to those who are truly interested in agricultural work; and to improve land tenure systems, giving stability to the population of rural areas by awarding land titles, particularly to tenants, sharecroppers, and state-owned land holders."

Concerning the industrial sector, the document proposes "the reestablishment of a system for the defense of local production, by means of an appropriate exchange policy that should encourage exports and discourage the importation of goods that can be manufactured in Argentina." This will be accomplished through "a tariff system that must provide effective protection for manufactured goods. Under this system, tarriffs on goods should never be lower than tariffs on the inputs needed to manufacture those goods."

As for the military sector, which the party regards as "a key factor for the restoration of democracy," the document states that "the main pillar of the defense of the nation is socioeconomic, political and cultural development," and neglects"the use of the so-called national security doctrine as a justification for infringing upon constitutional rights and for imposing restrictions on some areas or on property."

The Radical Party also voices "its willingness not to develop nuclear weapons" and favors "the initiatives leading to the denuclearization of Latin America, although this will not necessarily imply that Argentina should ratify the Tlatelolco Treaty, because its terms are unfair."

The party also announces a "major reform in the military sector, subordinating the Armed Forces to the political power and overcoming their shortcomings." The party document states that "legal action must be taken in the appropriate courts to punish crimes; abuse of power; irresponsible actions by public servants; and those whose actions led to the Malvinas war defeat."

In the chapter on "specific proposals," the party advocates "the subordination of the Armed Forces to the executive branch" and the aboliton of "the post of commander in chief," since "the Ministry of Defense will b in charge of all the matters dealing with the military powers of the executive branch."

The UCR also promises to "abolish, as soon as possible, the conpulsory military in times of peace," and to enact a law establishing "the way in which the people will participate in the defense of the country and the constitution," since the Armed Forces "will be made up of qualified professionals and they will be organized in a democratic system."

Moreover, the members of the Armed Forces will "pledge never to alter the constitutional order."

As regards military expenditures, the UCR announces that they "will be drastically reduced," adding that "they will by no means exceed 2 percent of the Gross Domestic Product during the next administration and in times of peace."

The last part of this chapter states that "in times of peace the court martial will deal exclusively with discipline matters," adding that the Court of Honor will be dissolved and the punishments for crimes against honor will be provided for in the military laws, rules and regulations."

In the international field, the UCR advocates the implementation of Hipolito Yrigoyen's policy, which advocates maintaining relations with all countries, based on the "defense of Argentina's sovereignty and territorial integrity, equal sovereign rights for all countries, nonintervention, respect for the free determination of peoples; rejection of any kind of imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism; repudiation of racism, securement of ideological pluralism, support for the peoples' right to develop, universal enforcement of human and social rights and nonalignment."

Upon reasserting the principle of "peaceful solutions to disputes," the UCR advocates the "ratification of all the international human rights treaties, including those which authorize international organizations to receive and consider reports on violations of basic rights."

The UCR maintains that "restoring Argentina's territorial integrity through the recovery of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich islands, which are under British domination, is a firm objective of Argentina's foreign policy," for which reason the UCR "reaffirms Argentina's sovereignty over the islands," adding that it "will promote the recovery of the islands and their final inclusion under the national territory by complying with the corresponding resolutions of the UN General Assembly."

The UCR also voices that "the nuclear and military base set up by Great Britain in the Malvinas and the exclusion zone declared by it pose a serious threat to the security of the Republic of Argentina and of all the region."

Upon reaffirming "Argentina's sovereignty over the Argentine Antarctic territory and advocating a peaceful solution to all border disputes," the UCR states that "as for the border dispute with Chile, the UCR accepts the papal proposal as the basis of the negotiations but it specifically takes exception with the reciprocal bioceanic traffic principle."

Finally, the UCR proposes "an effective improvement of the hemispheric security system" and it ratifies Argentina's participation in the Nonaligned Countries' Movement.

In the chapter that deals with the basis for a policy concerned with justice, interior peace and human rights protection, the Radical platform repudiates the so-called de factor Supreme Court doctrine that has the effect of legalizing coups d'etat. The UCR also states that the appointment of judges will be subjected to the approval of the Senate, adding that it rejects any other procedure because it is against the Constitution.

The UCR also announces that it will put an end to all kinds of torture and that it will severely punish the people who execute and instigate torture, as well as the owners of places where torture is carried out.

The UCR later states that "it will duly promote the reformation of the Constitution in order to suspend the state of siege and to specifically restore the constitutional right to habeas corpus and injunctions."

The UCR also proposes to create "a judicial police body to guarantee the implementation of the judicial decision and to effectively safeguard individual rights." The UCR also promises to "create a special police service to fight terrorism and to immediately replace the present antisubversive regulations by a proper law enabling the democratic government to effectively fight subversion without violating basic constitutional rights."

In the labor sector, the UCR platform proposes to "restore the minimum adjustable wage system established during Arturo Illia's administration and to restore the national wage council, which will update wages in keeping with today's high inflation rate."

The platform also proposes to annul the laws on professional associations and on social services and to separate these organizations and organize them in a democratic system.

The UCR also promises "to increase pensions simultaneously with wages and to revise and update the labor laws and collective bargaining agreements annulled by the de facto government in 1976."

The platform later notes that "the progressive cultural policy proposed by the UCR cannot be applied without the simultaneous implementation of mass media regulations that will guarantee pluralism, the right to reply and the systematic dissemination of national culture." The UCR also proposes to modify Law No 11,723 dealing with copyright in order to "update and guarantee the rights of cultural sector workers in the face of new situations occasioned by the evolution of society and the action by the mass media."

Some other measures proposed by the UCR platform include eliminating all kinds of censorhip, "black lists" and ideological discrimination; establishing mesaures to supervise the transnational cultural projects, and to finish and dedicate the national library premises in a reasonable time.

The platform also proposes to restore the nature and the operating methods of the National Art Fund and to reorganize the National Film Institute by restoring its full autonomy and the "pluralistic and representative nature of its executive board."

In the cultural field, the UCR proposes to dissolve the film-rating board and to create a department within the National Film Institute which will rate films to protect minors. The UCR also foresees the enactment of a new book law and the defense of national printing houses from the unfair competition of transnational firms.

The platform also proposes to restructure the Buenos Aires University Publishing House so that it will print books for kindergartens and primary and secondary schools which are not printed by or profitable for private firms.

As for the mass media, radio and television policy, the UCR proposes in its government plan to create a permanent bicameral commission for radio and television "which will guarantee the right to accurate information, respect for ideological pluralism and the defense of the democratic and republican form of government."

The elimination of every type of [illegible]ion and form of censorship, the rules for television transmissions by cable and the reform of the rules that regulate the power of transmissions, especially in the border areas, in order to safeguard national sovereignty, are some other proposals that are outlined in the platform.

Medium-term measures include the progressive upgrading of the technical and professional training of media management at the level of directors and middle management, including the press, and the creation of university courses to this effect.

Regarding national education, the UCR maintains in its platform that the educational policy must be "exceptionally good in order to make opportunities truly fair," and it stresses that its nature must be one of a "social service."

The basis of this policy ratifies the "enforcement of the principles of Argentina's public education: laicism, it must be free, it must be obligatory, and of social assistance."

It also proposes that pre-school education should be obligatory, "by virtue of a pedagogic need and in accordance with the principle of equal opportunity."

Free education must not be reduced just to the entry into the educational system; it must extend throughout the entire educational system, it must extend throughout the entire educational period. Education must be promoted throughout the country to the very border areas.

The document stresses that "for the UCR, education is an investment and not an expenditure; therefore, the assigning of resources for public education at all levels is one of the top priorities."

Regarding the university, the UCR will take into account the contents of the 1918 reform: Functional autonomy, freedom of subjects, university extension and the government and administration of the university on the basis of representation from the student, teacher and graduate sectors."

Regarding the primary and high school levels, it proposes the "upgrading of the teacher, social, academic, economic, social security and union sectors" and to "structure an overall assistance system in coordination with the services that must be carried out by the competent public health and social welfare organizations."

It adds that high school will be made obligatory progressively and that the system of hours-subjects will be replaced with full and partial attendance.

The UCR platform also promises to "stimulate teacher union activities within democratic structures, not only for the defense of professional interests, but also to exercise an active participation in cultural development and in the drafting of plans and educational policy."

For the university it calls for "critical and pluralist ideas" in order to "train people in the service of the nation and not technocrats who are engulfed in their professions."

In the short term, the UCR proposes to name normalizing rectors and deans for the national universities so that they can be normalized and can begin to run by themselves "in the shortest possible time."

The UCR's platform for the university provides for the abrogation of the current entry and quota system, the elimination of entry fees and an increase of training courses and support for first-year students in all careers.

PINOCHET ORDERS CHARGES AGAINST SEGUEL LIFTED

PY191649 Paris AFP in Spanish 1621 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Sep (AFP) -- It was officially reported today in Santiago that Chilean President Augusto Pinchet has ordered the lifting of charges against union leader Rodolfo Seguel, the leader of a series of demonstrations against the military regime. He has been in jail because of these charges. Seguel, president of the Copper Workers Confederation, has been fasting for 11 days to demand his freedom and to protest constant government persecution.

PRESIDENT PINOCHET GIVES ADDRESS ON ARMY DAY

PY191621 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Speech by General Augusto Pinochet, president of Chile and captain general of the Army, on the Day of the Chilean Army's Glories; date and place not given -- no indication if live or recorded -- in network]

[Text] Messrs officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers: Today we Chileans celebrate another anniversary of our Army with pride. The fatherland, taking into account the importance of this date in our history as an independent nation, established the Day of the Army's Glories.

This celebration represents the feeling of the entire citizenry, which acknowledges the fine performance of our institution which was born together with the republic.

The Army represents the nation's stronghold, and all threats to the fatherland must confront this stronghold. [Words indistinct] of the most sacred values which we inherited form our heros and forefathers in times of peace as well as in times of war. These values represent the Army's greatest patrimony as well as its greatest responsibility.

The heroic and devoted Chilean Army loyally represents our citizenry and nation and has been one of the main protagonists of Chile's history. Moreover, since its members are a genuine expression of the intrinsic qualities of all Chileans, its glory and greatness constitute a national patrimony. We have inherited a brilliant tradition of our forefathers who, inspired by their faith in the fatherland, sacrificed their lives [words indistinct] experience.

Today, in evoking this inheritance, the spirit of all of Chile, which [words indistinct] of one sole force, encourages us to continue advocating with greater determination our decision to preserve the fatherland's values and commitments unchanged.

The Chilean people are proud of their Army to which they resorted when the foreign enemy threatened the fatherland's integrity, and beside whom they bravely struggled to restore peace, which is our permanent desire. Chileans also turned to the Army when internal peace was disrupted by Marxism, and they struggled together on the glorious 11 September 1973 to recover the freedom that they deeply cherish.

Therefore, the emancipating deed of 11 September has become a valuable patrimony which is inscribed in our history.

Ten years have elapsed since the liberating event took place, and now the Army can be satisfied with its performance which, as usual, was in keeping with the duty it was entrusted with by the citizenry.

The people of Chile have full confidence in their soldiers because they have never let them down. Therefore, the Army will fulfill the commitment undertaken with Chile with the same unwavering determination it has demonstrated throughout its history, thus fulfilling the tasks it was entrusted with. The task is not easy. The paths to be taken are sowen with sacrifices and the only reward will be the satisfaction of having fulfilled its duties. Celebrating its 173d anniversary, the Army views its past with pride, the present with satisfaction, and future tasks with faith.

I wish to pay homage to our soldiers who have died defending Chile's freedom. Their names will be remembered forever, because they died fulfilling their duty. But their sacrifice was not in vain since the fatherland has emerged much stronger and more protected. History will grant them the place which their heroic actions deserve.

In my capacity as your commander in chief, I want to convey, on this special occasion, my deep gratitude to all the members of the Army for their loyalty, sacrifice, and devotion to the noble cause which unites us. I also want to convey my affectionate greetings to their families who daily share their special activities.

DEFENSE MINISTRY APPOINTS GARRISON COMMANDERS

PY200044 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 10 Sep 83 P C-5

[Text] The Ministry of Defense yesterday appointed garrison commanders in all the regions of the country, in keeping with the law and with "the government's obligation to permanently safeguard the tranquillity of the people in case of a disruption of public order." The decree was published in the Official Gazette.

First Region: Brigadier General Jorge Alejandro Dowling Santa Maria; Arica Province: Brigadier General Belarmino Lopez Navarro; Parinacota Province: Army Colonel Raul Eduardo Iturriaga Neumann.

Second Region: Brigadier General Alfredo Orlando Calderon Campusano; El Loa Province: Army Colonel Carlos Rolando Cornejo Escobar.

Third Region: Army Colonel Alejandro Gonzalez Samohod.

Fourth Region: Army Colonel Claudio Guzman Perez.

Fifth Region: Army Colonel Renato Ernesto Aranda Molina; Valparaiso and Isla de Pascua Provinces: Vice Admiral Luis de los Rios Echeverria; San Antonio Province: Army Colonel Lander Mikel Uriarte Burotto.

Metropolitan Region: Major General Osvaldo Hernandez Pedreros; Cordillera Province: Lieutenant Colonel Hernan Jorge Abad Cid; Maipo Province: Brigadier General Samuel Alexi Rojas Perez; Talagante Province: Army Colonel Rolando Soto Sobell.

Sixth Region: Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Octavio Silva Bravo; Cachapoal Province: Lieutenant Colonel Nelson Tivan Farina Marchant.

Seventh Region: Army Colonel Juan Ricardo Gaete Villasenor.

Eighth Region: Brigadier General Eduardo Ibanez Tilleria; Nuble Province: Lieutenant Colonel Juan Stuven Silva; Biobio Province: Lieutenant Colonel Javier Gutierrez Olivares.

Towns of Talcahuano, Penco and Tome: Rear Admiral Osvaldo Schwarzenberg Stegmaier.

Ninth Region: Brigadier Mario Alfonso Navarrete Barriga; Malleco Province: Army Colonel Augusto Deichler Guzman.

Tenth Region: Air Force Brigadier General Sergio Humberto Pineiro Correa; Osorno Province: Lieutenant Colonel Ramon Valdes Rozas.

Eleventh Region: Army Colonel Carlos Enrique Rudloff Molina.

Twelfth Region: Major General Juan Guillermo Toro Davila; Ultima Esperanza Province: Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Gonzalez Morales; Tierra del Fuego Province: Brigadier Jubio Salazar Iantery.

INTERIOR MINISTER REASSERTS OPENNESS TO DIALOGUE

PY192149 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 18 Sep (AFP) -- Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa today said that the hardening of the government's position will not help to build a stable and efficient democratic system, which is Chile's most pressing need.

The minister added that the parade that government supporters staged marking the tenth anniversary of the regime showed that the government enjoys strong support. Therefore, he noted, there are now more chances to move forward in the political opening process through the dialogue with the opposition.

During an interview published by the newspaper EL MERCURIO, he said strong governments, like that of Chile, can more easily attain their objectives; weak government would not dare open the doors. But this is a strong government that is not afraid of opening doors and windows. Jarpa explained that there are no reasons to break off the dialogue that began on 25 August with the dissident coalition Demoratic Alliance. The dialogue was suspended on 9 September awaiting a government proposal for an agenda for the restoration of democracy.

The minister criticized the Alliance leaders, remarking that their decision to call for protest actions, which brought nothing positive to our country and which had tragic consequences, discredited them in the eyes of the public.

Sixty dead, hundreds detained, and considerable damage are the tragic consequences of the five protest actions that have been staged since 11 May 1983. I really thought that when the dialogue began and when opposition leaders realized that the government was giving them deferential treatment they would stop with their protest actions. However, they chose to go on with them and with their consequences, Jarpa remarked. The minister said that he would have preferred that the opposition leaders had not embarked on the adventure of the protest because, he noted, they themselves have admitted that they cannot handle such events.

He then charged that the Communist Party was promoting violence and that the MIR (Movement of the Revolutionary Left) was committing murder. Nevertheless, he said, this will not cause the democratization process to stop.

Minister Jarpa then said: A great majority of Chileans are nationalists. The government wants to adopt a policy in favor of the people, and we are not tied to any particular ideology or sector. We are for Chile and for the Chilean people.

Jarpa stressed that if those who support the government organize themselves, it will soon become clear that they are a majority. He noted that there are now two different positions in Chile; those who really want to advance toward a stable and lasting democratic system and those who promote chaos and violence.

THREE POLICEMEN IMPLICATED IN WORKER'S DEATH

PY192132 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0246 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 18 Sep (EFE) -- Three guardsmen in Puhauel municipality, in Santiago, have been arrested on a court order for their implication in the death of worker Pedro Marin on 11 September, during incidents attendant to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the military regime.

Judge Aida Traverso of the 26th Criminal Court in Pudahuel questioned the detainees and witnesses for several hours. Afterward, she ordered the imprisonment of municipal guardsmen Julio Gonzalez, Joaquin Pina, and Luis Celedon.

ARGENTINE NUCLEAR OFFICIAL MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

PY191422 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1208 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 17 Sep (TELAM) -- Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], today was received by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte in Santiago. Sources close to the Chilean Government have reported that the key matter discussed during the meeting was the bilateral cooperation agreement that will be signed in Santiago on 20 September.

Castro Madero and Pinochet also discussed cooperation and joint programs in the field of atomic energy. The agreement to be signed on 20 September will complement the agreement signed in November 1976 on cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. This new agreement will specifically deal with the fuel cycle.

Yesterday, Castro Madero discussed technical matters with members of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission headed by General Herman Brady. Admiral Castro Madero will stay in Santiago until 21 September.

More on Castro Madero Visit

PY191250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0238 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 17 Sep (EFE) -- Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], has denied in Santiago the accusation made by THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that Argentina could be manufacturing nuclear weapons. Castro Madero stated that Argentina has never thought of using atomic energy for belligerent purposes because "the government has decided to carry out research and develop nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes."

Yesterday, after meeting with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet and Foreign Minister Miguel Schweitzer, Castro Madero held a roundtable meeting with members of the Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission headed by General Herman Brady. During this meeting, Castro Madero made the denial and insisted that Argentina is developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Castro Madero also remarked that the manufacture of atomic weapons by any Latin American country would prompt an arms race that would be detrimental to all the Latin American countries due to its high cost.

During the roundtable meeting, Admiral Castro Madero also stated that if any country attempted to develop atomic energy for belligerent purposes, the other countries would obviously adopt measures against it.

COMING OF SECRET SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION DENIED

PY170244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2117 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 16 Sep (EFE) -- The Foreign Ministry today denied reports from Buenos Aires that a secret South African mission is on its way to Chile. The report carried by the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN said that the South African mission was in the Argentine capital last Thursday.

The director of Multilateral Policy, Indalecio Figueroa, placed a phone call to the Santiago EFE office "categorically" denying this report.

ARCHBISHOP FRESNO APPEALS FOR UNITY 18 SEP

PY191432 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Santiago, 18 Sep (AFP) -- At today's Ecumenical Te Deum held at the Metropolitan Cathedral to celebrate Chile's 173d independence anniversary, Santiago Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno made an appeal to lay aside all animosity in order to achieve the unity of all Chileans.

During the mass, which was attended by President General Augusto Pinochet, Fresno stated that the fatherland is neither the heritage nor the task of a few. Nobody can be alien to the national destiny nor deprive others from sharing it. If Chile is God's holy land, then it should be a country of brotherhood in which everyone has the right to live.

Referring to the economic and political situation which has resulted in the military regime's partisans confronting members of the opposition, Fresno stated that during the whole month of September he prayed to God for Chile, "begging Him for the heavenly gift of wisdom."

He stated that being wise means respecting the inviolable dignity of each citizen. Unconstructive and embittered criticism, the offensive and current polemic, the passion for conflict, verbal violence, the incapacity to acknowledge the adversaries' worthiness, and the pride which precludes us from seeing our own mistakes are attitudes which do not reveal the wisdom granted by God but, on the contrary, poison the relationship between men and hamper dialogue.

On Wednesday, Archbishop Fresno requested the government to implement effective measures which will lead the country toward full democracy, in order to prevent violence and consolidate social peace.

In his homily, Fresno requested benevolence, understanding, humility, clarity, respect, and reciprocal forgiveness.

Referring to the tragic result of 60 deaths during the 5 days of protest against the military regime, Fresno stated that we have endured difficult hours, tense situations, bitter violence, and too often have had to shed tears over the death of our brothers who have been the victims of the irrationality which accompanied violence.

Referring to the government-opposition dialogue which started on 25 August and was interrupted a week ago, Msgr Fresno requested that every citizen be given a chance to fulfill his duties within a framework of equality and participation, within an atmosphere of opening and understanding, and at a prudently accelerated pace.

In the name of God, he begged that all animosity, rancor, and ulterior motives be laid aside and that Chile's just interests be placed above all, that we should unite wills and open our hearts in order to quickly construct this country of brotherhood where everyone has bread, respect, and happiness, free of hatred and violence.

He ended his homily by stating that this is the time for good sense and that the great majority of Chileans desire peace and are willing to cooperate with whoever has in his hands and in his spirit the arms necessary for peace.

HAVANA ON CLERGYMEN'S ARREST, NEWSMEN'S PROTEST

PA160246 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Chile's militarized police have arrested more than 100 Catholic priests and nuns who were demonstrating in Santiago against the use of physical and psychological torture on the prisoners of the fascist regime headed by the tyrant Augusto Pinochet.

The priests and nuns had assembled in front of an office of the CNI, National Information Center, which they loudly accused of using physical and psychological torture on prisoners.

Some 100 foreign newsmen accredited in Chile have lodged a formal protest against the police aggression committed against their French colleague Marie Christen Aimee Raiberger, a roving correspondent for the Paris daily LIBERATION. The French journalist was beaten up by members of the militarized police during incidents last Saturday in a Santiago cemetery during the funeral of 1 of 10 civilians killed in the recent demonstrations against General Augusto Pinochet's fascist regime.

HAVANA REPORTS ON SEGUEL, SOUTH AFRICAN'S VISIT

PA182241 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Chilean judicial authorities have authorized three doctors to visit union leader Rodolfo Seguel on Sunday. He has been carrying out a hunger strike for the past 10 days in a Santiago prison, protesting his arrest and indictment on charges of having offended General Augusto Pinochet, head of Chile's fascist regime.

Special Judge Alberto Novoa's decision will permit the three private doctors to see Seguel only on Sundays, because during the rest of the week the prisoner's health is properly safeguarded by the health services offered by the prison, according to authorities of the fascist Chilean regime.

A large group of leaders of the Committee for Youth Rights arrived in the city of Rancagua last night, after staging a protest walk from Santiago, while fasting, to express their solidarity with union leader Rodolfo Seguel.

The group of youths, joined by labor leaders from the El Teniente mine, Seguel's base organization, will return to Santiago accompanied by numerous persons who wished to show their support for the president of the National Command of Workers and for the 23,000 Chilean copper mine workers.

Meanwhile, Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has said that Gen Augusto Pinochet will remain in power until 1989. He pointed out that the head of the fascist regime has the full support of the Armed Forces.

Chile's military has received General (Johannes Geldenhuist), Army chief of the racist South African regime, with full honors. He is a special guest at the official ceremonies commemorating the 173d anniversary of Chile's independence from Spanish colonialism.

Moments before the arrival of the ranking South African officer, it was reported in Santiago that South Africa will build a shipyard in the southern port of Punta Arenas, 2,500 km from the Chilean capital.

PART ONE OF ARTICLE BY COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

PA161810 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 2 Sep 83 p 16

[First One of exclusive article by Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Chile, entitled "For the Renovation of the Chilean Armed Forces" -- bold face as published]

[Excerpts] The years ago, the Chilean Armed Forces were launched in the worst adventure, the adventure of the INTERNAL WAR against their own people. This is the most unique war of all the wars the country has known in terms of the "enemy" against which it was directed and which, in the end, will win.

The INTERNAL WAR began as an anticommunist crusade and was unleashed against all the parties of Popular Unity, thousands of whose members and leaders were murdered, imprisoned in concentration camps, tortured, or exiled.

Since those parties had won 43 percent of the vote in the March 1973 legislative elections, that is, 6 months before the coup d'etat against President Allende's constitutional government, the fact that the Chilean Armed Forces used all their firepower to trample the will of almost half the population and to cruelly and treacherously attack the popular organizations was a very grave action.

The policy implemented over the last 10 years by the fascist Augusto Pinochet regime has alineated the majority, better said, almost all Chileans. In recent times, the INTERNAL WAR has been directed against all types of opponents and critics, including sectors of the middle class and the bourgeoisie that had supported the coup. The workers receive the harshest blows. The repression is more brutal against the poor. But in fact, what began as an anticommunist crusade has ended up being directed against the entire nation.

How did the Armed Forces lend themselves to this? Weren't the Armed Forces subordinate to the constitutional government that stemmed from the citizens' will? There were constitionalist commanders, officers, and noncommissioned officers in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Nevertheless, the military institutions as such had already been won over by other ideas, by the military ideology of the Pentagon, which began to transform them to its liking in the early 1940's. It was in April 1940 that Washington and Santiago decided to install a U.S. air mission in our country. The military and naval missions came later. Their role consisted of intensifying the work of persuading Chilean militarymen to equip and train their armed institutions in accordance with the norms and techniques of the U.S. Armed Forces. Trips by Chilean officers to the United States and Panama to attend Yankee military schools began at that time. At the same time, a variety of inter-American conferences were held, thus increasingly binding our country to U.S. imperialist policy.

Since 1940, the Army and other armed institutions, including the Carabinero Corps, have been changed. Their armaments and techniques have been modified in accordance with the U.S. model, and just as bad or even worse, their mentality has changed. Ultrareactionary ideas have been instilled in them. They have been taught an animal hatred of communism, the use of torture and all forms of violence against the people, the rejection of the workers' struggles, and scorn for democratic traditions, congresses, unions, and political parties.

The equipping and training programs in the military institutions do not ignore the possibility of armed conflicts with neighboring countries. However, what prevails is the preparation for struggle against the Chilean people and the inclusion of the country's Armed Forces in the Pentagon's military plans. The doctrine of national security has led to this.

The country's crisis involves all sectors. It also includes the military institutions. The doctrine by which they have guided themselves in recent times is failing completely. A doctrine which establishes that the Armed Forces' enemy is an internal one -- that is, the most advanced social ideas, the labor movement, the struggle of the masses, in short, their own people -- cannot have a future.

The respect for rank, the chain of command, and the esprit de corps and discipline prevailing in military institutions are factors that have so far delayed open expression of a crisis that has already begun and is ripening within the Armed Forces. This delay is also the result of "solidarity" among their leaders with regard to the crimes and corruption in which most of them are involved and the paralyzing effect of the pressure exerted by the counterintelligence services that each of the military institutions has. However, the crisis is there, at least in latent form, and it will have to become evident somehow and find a way out. At the end of the fascist tyranny, if not before, it will become present and nothing and no one will be able to smother or conceal it.

There are and always will be people who are interested only in a simple change of guard or something to that effect; in Pinochet's ouster, and even in the return of a democratic regime, allowing the return of the Armed Forces to the garrisons and everything to remain the same as if nothing happened over the past 10 years. But this will not be possible -- after Pinochet, nothing will ever be the same. Without beating around the bush, and although the comparison is harsh, we must deal with the Armed Forces in the same way we dealt with the copper mines. The big copper mines were 100-percent Chilean, but had stopped being so a long time before they were nationalized during President Allende's government.

The Armed Forces have lost their nationalistic spirit. They have ceased to be at the country's service and must be rescued for Chile. The first and most important task is to eradicate from the military ranks the fascist ideology, the doctrine of national security, which converted them into instruments at the service of Yankee imperialism and local oligarchies and the scourge of their own people.

The country needs to build a new democracy, a true democracy. Some people think that all we have to do is return to a democratic representative regime, that is, elect town councillors, legislators, and even the president of the republic. They are so interested in this that they keep stressing it. We feel that no regime will be truly democratic if the old state structures are not renewed. These structures include the ancient judicial branch and the Armed Forces in their present shape, form, and doctrine.

Regarding commanders and officers, it would be absurd for those with bloodstained hands to continue in their posts. They have done nothing to merit different treatment. By contrast, we feel it is acceptable to keep most of the rank and file. However, the key factor is, and will continue to be, to reorganize and democratize the Armed Forces.

There are almost no Chilean Armed Forces officers who have not been indoctrinated by the Americans. This dependence had reached such an extreme that the U.S. Southern Command in Panama and the Pentagon authorities had direct radio-telephone communications with the Chilean Armed Forces, and the civilian governments of our country did not know about this. Moreover, a military air mail system transports correspondence and even personnel regularly from place to place without going through the Chilean state's regular official channels.

The use of the Armed Forces to overthrow the government of President Allende encountered some resistance within the ranks. The revolutionary changes that the Allende administration implemented received the support of many commanders, officers, and non-commissioned officers of the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Carabineros. Many of them identified with the anti-imperialist and anti-oligarchic policy that was carried out. After the coup, these military men were swept from the ranks. Some of them were thrown in jail, others were exiled, and their key officer, General Prats, was cruelly murdered. Control of the leadership was left in the hands of a fascist and corrupt clique whose crimes, including embezzlement, are repudiated by those uniformed men who are still decent, proud, and honest, but these feelings have not yet been fully expressed.

The actions of the fascist clique that has held power over the past decade are unequaled in Chilean history. The country has never experienced such an arbitrary and despotic government. Imperialism and the local financial cliques have never before operated with such liberty. The fascist regime has seized what it has not destroyed of our national resources. In addition, it has mortagaged Chile for $20 billion, which cannot be repaid according to the scheduled terms unless we only work to pay that amount off, meaning that we would have to sacrifice economic recovery and growth.

ELN REBELS MURDER SARAVENA POLICE COMMANDER

PA170251 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Sep 83 p 3A

[Article by Henry Rojas Monge]

[Excerpts] Arauca, 11 Sep -- Captain Gustavo Ismael Ramirez Heredia, commander of Saravena's police detachment, was murdered there last night, apparently by members of the ELN [National Liberation Army]. The police have also reported that Miss Alba Morelia Lizcano was wounded during the attack.

The action was carried out in a matter of seconds, according to witnesses, and the criminals fled to the mountains. The action took place 20 days after Saravena's mayor, Alfonso Ramirez Parada, was murdered under similar circumstances.

Intendant Eduardo Cadena, visibly concerned at the critical situation prevailing in his region, has decreed a curfew and prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages for an indefinite period. In addition to these measures, the Army and police have carried out several raids. To date, some 50 people have been arrested as part of the investigation.

FIFTY FARC REBELS ATTACK LA VICTORIA IN CALDAS

PA160508 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Manizales -- Half of downtown La Victoria was destroyed when an entire column of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, attacked the village with unusual violence. Incendiary bombs destroyed the mayor's office, the Agrarian Bank, TELECOM [National Enterprise for Telecommunications], the courts, INDERENA [Institute for Development of Renewable Natural Resources], and the local jail. Stores were also looted, as the police were powerless to repel the guerrillas' attack.

Losses in the bloody armed raid on La Victoria have been estimated at millions of pesos, and this does not include the contents of two safes stolen from the Agrarian Bank. [Paris AFP in Spanish at 1437 GMT on 15 September reported that "one civilian and one guerrilla" were killed in the FARC attack on La Victoria.]

FIVE ELN GUERRILLAS DIE IN CLASH WITH SOLDIERS

PA172021 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Villavicencio -- Five Army of National Liberation [ELN] guerrillas died in a clash with troops of the [word indistinct] Battalion. Two soldiers were wounded in the clash, which took place in the municipality of Guacamayas, Meta Department.

The soldiers were involved in a combing operation when they discovered a rebel training camp of the Guadalupe Salzedo Column of the ELN. The subversives machinegunned the soldiers who fired back, killing Arsenio Velez, Ramiro Solarte, and Jose Luis Eme, alias Sergio. The other two rebel casualties have not been identified. The two wounded soldiers are being transferred to the Military Hospital, where they will receive medical attention. An Army spokesman in the region has said that there could be more clashes with the rebels in the next few hours.

ELECTORAL PROPAGANDA REGULATION DEFENDED

PA171620 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea yesterday issued through the media the electoral propaganda regulation to which all legally recognized political parties and electoral alliances must submit. The release of this regulation has evoked a number of questions from both the various political sectors and the social communications media.

Government Minister Vladimiro Alvarez responded as follows: [Begin recording][Alvarez] The government is not interested in having anyone spend money. The government -- the citizenry in general, not only the government -- is intent on regulating the equal opportunities that the Constitution itself established. This concern has been expressed at various political meetings and dialogues that the government has been holding with all the political parties. There is a need to regular the various forms of electoral expression, obviously in accordance with provisions that are constants of the law. It is not a matter of creating, through regulation, obligations or prohibitions that are not stipulated by the law. Rest assured that once the regulation has been dictated by the president of the republic and dispassionately analyzed by the citizens, they will understand the great democratic spirit implicit in that regulation. Moreover, this is not a novelty implemented by our country. All countries with a great democratic tradition -- demonstrated throughout history -- have limitations on electoral propaganda.

[Question indistinct]

[Alvarez] This plan does not entail any hidden intention, as somebody asked a while ago. There is simply the need to regulate the norms on this subject, in accordance with the law. [end recording]

Among other issues, the regulation on electoral propaganda states the time during which it is possible to make electoral propaganda, its limitations, the electoral tribunals' obligations, and sanctions for those who violate the law. Electoral propaganda is authorized only from the day the election is called until 48 hours before election day.

RODRIGUEZ VISITS CSSR, GDR, HOLDS TALKS

For CSSR and GDR coverage of Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez' official visits to their respective countries, 13-15 September, see the Czechoslovakia and German Democratic Republic sections of the 14 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES -- According to the National Hydrocarbons Directoate, Ecuador produced more than 41 million barrels of oil during the first 6 months of 1983. Ecuador has priced its exportable oil at approximately $29 a barrel, according to Natural Resources Minister Gustavo Galindo. An agreement has been reached with Blend Enterprise for a $0.79-increase per barrel. According to estimates, this increase will bring additional revenues of $1.3 billion to Ecuador. [Summary] [Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 83 PA]

CFP PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE -- Quito, 18 Sep (AFP) -- The Concentration of Popular Forces, CFP, officially proclaimed Angel Duarte Valverde as its presidneital candidate in Guayaquil on Saturday. Duarte Valverde thus becomes the eighth official presidential candidate. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1802 GMT 18 Sep 83 PA]

FINAL AGREEMENT ON YACYRETA PROJECT SIGNED

PY161131 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 15 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] This morning, the Paraguayan and Argentine Governments signed the complementary agreements for the implementation of the Yacyreta hydroelectric project. The ceremony was attended by Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar, Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, cabinet ministers, top civilian and military authorities, and the directors of the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise.

The agreements, which were signed by Foreign Ministers Saldivar and Aguirre Lanari, and endorsed by all the ministeries of the Paraguayan executive branch, provide for the implementation of the Yacyreta hydroelectric project. The binational project encountered various problems before the final agreement was signed.

In the notes that were exchanged today, the two governments agreed on the exchange rate to be applied to meet the debts and obligations contracted by the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise. The notes state that "the funds allocated by the Republic of Paraguay to meet the debts and obligations contracted by the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise will be exchanged at the rate of 143 guaranies to the dollar."

Note No 6 signed by Paraguayan Foreign Ministry today states that the 10 issues listed in Note No 15, dated 2 December 1982, have been resolved.

After signing the agreements, Foreign Ministers Saldivar and Aguirre Lanari made speeches in which they referred to the importance of the agreements.

The following Argentine authorities arrived in Paraguay this morning along with the Argentine foreign minister to sign the agreements: Public Works and Services Minister Conrado Bauer, Engineer Esteban Guaia, Public Works Secretary Luis Jauregui, Dr Alberto Dumont, Dr Arnoldo Listre, Dr Marcelo Delpech, Engineer Hector Perez Pesce, Dr Victor Poggi, and energy affairs adviser Bernardo Bronstein.

Work Contract Awarded

PY161136 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 15 Sep 83 p 8

[Excerpt] Through Resolution 142, the administrative council of the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise has awarded the contract to build the main civil engineering works of the binational project to the international consortium made up of the firms Impregilo and Dumez. The contract was awarded this morning during a special session held in one of the rooms of Lopez Palace after the signing of the final agreement.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES DEBT REPAYMENT TO USSR

PY192247 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0055 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (EFE) -- President Belaunde today said that the repayment of Peru's debt to the Soviet Union with textile products is under study. He added that the interest on the $400-million debt to the Soviet Union will be in Peruvian soles, in order to save foreign exchange. Belaunde stated that the same type of arrangement cannot be made with Peru's other creditors because the transactions with them specifically involve currency.

After the meeting of the Council of Ministers, which are held on Fridays, Economy Minister Carlos Rodriguez Pastor said yesterday that the Peruvian debt to the Soviet Union had been rescheduled over a 3-year period: the first year totals $167 million, the second year $136 million, and the third year $108 million. Minister Pastro noted that part of the debt will be paid with nontraditional Peruvian products.

COOPERATION, TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH POLAND

PY200100 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (AFP) -- Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz and Fernando Schwalb, the Peruvian foreign minister and prime minister, today signed agreements for the promotion of bilateral exchange and cooperation. The agreements were concluded last Thursday, at the end of Wiejacz' official visit to Peru. Wiejacz is due to return to his country on Sunday, 17 September.

The two countries reaffirmed their willingness to promote trade and cooperation in areas such as the preservation and restoration of cultural and artistic monuments. Peru and Poland also reasserted their points of agreement in the defence of peace, the observance of the principles of international law, and the quest for the socioeconomic development of all nations.

During his stay in Lima, Wiejacz also met with the mines and energy minister and with the transportation minister, as well as with the Senate president and other officials.

BELAUNDE DISCUSSES HAVANA'S QUECHUA BROADCASTS

PY200239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde last night said that the charges made in connection with some Radio Havana broadcasts will have to be confirmed in order to decide on the future of Peruvian-Cuban relations.

The president was specifically questioned about the attitude that his government will adopt concerning Radio Havana reports in Quechua which, according to private sources, are encouraging the Shining Path terrorists.

We would not like to take hasty measures that could hamper our good relations with other countries. I am not talking about any particular country, Belaunde said. But if one country, no matter which country, interferes with our internal affairs, it will be obviously senseless to maintain relations with that country. Naturally, what we have to do is to confirm those charges and evaluate their seriousness and magnitude, the president noted.

Report on Quechua Casts

PA161755 [Editorial Report] Havana International Service in Quechua, targeted at the Andean countries of Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru, is heard daily with very poor to unmonitorable reception at 1000-1050 GMT on 11,760 kHz and with fair reception at 2200-2250 GMT on 15,525 kHz.

The broadcasts on Monday through Friday are typically evenly divided into three 15-minute sections separated by music. The initial section carries 2 to 10 news items, with Cuban news most often in this section. A commentary on Cuban, world, or cultural -- rarely Andean regional -- topics then follows, and the broadcast concludes with a final news section of 3 to 9 items, in addition to sports.

The broadcasts on Sunday typically contain only 2-3 commentaries and sports news. These commentaries usually concern Cuban domestic, international, or cultural topics, but rarely Andean regional topics.

This organization of Havana's Quechua broadcasts has changed little over the past year. However, reporting on Peru has increased over this period. Although the items typically remain very short -- normally 1 to 2 minutes -- the average number of items on Peru has increased from one every 3 days in 1982 to two every 3 days in 1983. Additionally, more of the Quechua items are unique. In October 1982, one out of three Quechua items on Peru was not a repeat of a prior Spanish-language item, while now one out of two Quechua items is unique.

SCHWALB DENIES PEOPLE MISSING IN AYACUCHO

PY191357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0342 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 16 Sep (EFE) -- Referring to reports about the alleged disappearance of 160 people in panic-stricken Ayacucho Department, Prime Minister Fernando Schwalb has said that the reports are "a device" to show "something that does not exist."

During a press conference held after the cabinet meeting, Schwalb stressed that "there are no missing people in Ayacucho," adding that "the reports are a groundless device to show something that does not exist." The prime minister added that the political-military command of the emergency zone has already "clarified the report."

Schwalb maintained that the people reported "missing" have not really disappeared, but either "died during clashes with security forces or were recruited by subversives."

The minister made it clear that "the people reported missing did not disappear as a result of sinister operations."

During an interview with a local television channel last Sunday, Lima's attorney general said that the reports about 160 "missing people" were made to Ayacucho's judicial authorities.

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN AYACUCHO

PY192255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0102 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Lima, 17 Sep (EFE) -- The police reported today that six persons died in the southern department of Ayacucho during an attack and confrontation with the Civil Guards.

Today in Huanta, 50 km north of the departmental capital of Ayacucho, an unidentified person hurled a dynamite stick inside a house where seven persons were having breakfast.

Four of these persons di... Elvira Romero, 13 years old; Jaime Romero, 17; Amanda Romero, 24; and Chino Abanto, 6. The following persons were seriously injured: Edgar Romero, 4 years old; Carlos Romero, 9; and Zenobia Romero, 19.

It was also learned today that 2 days ago some 40 terrorists of the Maoist "Shining Path" organization clashed with the police in the locality of Vischongos, 50 km from Ayacucho. After an intense shootout, two terrorists were killed, while the remainder fled. A Civil Guards lieutenant, Aurelio Caceres, was wounded.

It was also learned today that a bus was attacked yesterday on the Ayacucho-Tambo Highway, 70 km north of the departmental capital, La Mar Province, by seven hooded men who robbed the 30 passengers traveling in the bus while other terrorists cheered them on from nearby hills.

HAVANA REPORTS ANTI-GOVERNMENT PROTESTS

PA182243 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] The Single Command for Struggle [Comando Unitario de Lucha], made up of the General Confederation of Workers of Peru and other workers organizations, has scheduled a national civic strike for 27-28 September.

According to reports, the strike will express the rejection of the Peruvian Government's economic policies. The protesters will also pronounce themselves in favor of the defense of democracy and the free exercise of constitutional rights, particularly in the department of Ayacucho.

Other dispatches report that 30,000 Peruvian bank employees have completed their fourth day of an indefinite national strike and have expressed their support for the strike lead by the Single Command for Struggle. Last Friday, more than 5,000 bank employees staged a protest march along the principal avenues of Lima to demand better salaries.

HAVANA REPORTS PESCAPERU'S ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

PA171503 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] In spite of government promises that PESCAPERU [State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency] employees will not be dismissed, 1,300 workers still face this possibility, according to a supervisory commission source.

PESCAPERU is going through a serious economic crisis because of the heavy losses it has suffered. It has also been reported that PESCAPERU is behind in salary payments.

The PESCAPERU workers do not view the government's proposals regarding the crisis favorably. Some sources have said that the government should make this enterprise a cooperative.

BRIEFS

HYDROELECTRIC DAM DEDICATED -- Arequipa, 7 Sep -- The Ongoro Hydroelectric Dam, which cost 2.5 billion soles and has an installed capacity of 4,000 kw, was dedicated in Aplao today. The ceremony was presided over by Javier Alva Orlandini, second vice president of the republic, and Dagoberto Laynes, president of the Chamber of Deputies. [Excerpt] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p A 20 PY]

COLOMBIAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK NATIONAL GUARD POST

PA191446 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1343 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Caracas, 19 Sep (LATIN) -- It was officially reported today that Colombian guerrillas briefly occupied a Venezuelan National Guard post following an attack in which one guardsman was killed and eight others were wounded.

A communique issued by the Foreign and Defense Ministries indicated that an armed group identifying itself as part of the National Liberation Army (ELN) attacked a National Guard post on Saturday in the border state of Apure.

The communique added that the extremists looted and destroyed the post after painting slogans and distributing ELN propaganda pamphlets.

The communique noted that national guardsmen have as yet been unsuccessful in their pursuit of the guerrillas, and that the incident has been reported to the Colombian Government so that it may take appropriate action. The entire Colombian border region has been the site of activities in recent years by Colombian guerrillas and common criminals involved in cattle rustling.

ANTI-APARTHED CONFERENCE ENDS IN CARACAS

PA192042 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The Latin American Regional Conference for Action Against Apartheid ended in Caracas with a vigorous condemnation of the racist South African regime. The 3-day meeting was attended by area political and social personalities.

The final declaration, approved by a majority, recognizes the legitimacy of the South African people's struggle against apartheid and calls for the establishment of a government that will guarantee the equal rights of the whole population.

The document said that there cannot be stability or peace in southern Africa while apartheid continues as an official policy of the South African state.

The conference declared that the illegal South African occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people. The document also recognized the struggle that the South-West African People's Organization is waging for Namibian independence.

SEPULVEDA LEAVES FOR CARACAS SELA MEETING

FL191531 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2132 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today left for Caracas to attend the ninth meeting of SELA ministers on 19-21 September, it has been reported officially.

In a press communique, the Foreign Secretariat said that during his official visit to Venezuela, Sepulveda will meet with President Luis Herrera Campins and Foreign Minister Alberto Zambrano to discuss the principal problems of the region and the progress made in the negotiations of the Contadora Group. They will also review the state of bilateral relations, in an effort to try to expand and strengthen political, economic, and cultural relations, the Foreign Secretariat said.

LABASTIDA ON OIL INCOME, SALES TO JAPAN, U.S.

FL191920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1850 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico will receive an income of $10 billion from its 1983 oil sales, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry has said. According to information published today in the government newspaper EL NACIONAL, Labastida Ochoa cited the possibility of an increase in the world market prices of Itsmo and Maya crude, although this would depend on the results of the next OPEC meeting.

Regarding oil sales to Japan, Labastida Ochoa said Mexico would offer discounts on the price of its crude and said that Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteda would be meeting with Japanese officials to discuss the subject. Concerning exports for U.S. strategic reserves, he said Mexico and the United States still have not agreed on the amount for 1984.

OFFICIAL SAYS PEMEX TO HOLD DOWN EXPORTS

FL192304 Bridgetown CANA in English 2043 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 19, CANA-REUTER -- Despite its heavy debts, Mexico will not take advantage of OPEC quota cuts to raise its market share, a senior Mexican oil industry official said today. Eliezer Tijerina, deputy director of the Mexican Petroleum Institute, told REUTERS his country might maintain its exports at their current level of around 1.5 million barrels a day (BPD) for a year or two, unless world demand rose strongly.

The balance between supply and demand was still delicate and Mexico, a major exporter but not a member of OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries), was reluctant to disturb this despite its heavy debt burden, he said. This was despite signs of improved demand and the edge Mexico held over the 13 OPEC nations, which agreed to hold down their quotas at a crisis meeting last March, Tijerina added. Mexico's external debts are estimated at some 80 billion dollars, exceeded in the developing world only by Brazil's.

Tijerina was clarifying remarks he delivered earlier to the World Energy Conference here on behalf of J.L. Garcia Luna, director general of the institute, an advisory and research body for Pemex, the state petroleum enterprise.

MANFREDO VIEWS NEXT CANAL BOARD MEETING

PA161510 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Interview with Fernando Manfredo, deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission; date and place not given; interviewer unidentified -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] The Canal Commission board of directors will meet again at the end of the month. What topics will be discussed?

[Manfredo] A draft agenda has been drawn up and two subjects stand out. One of them deals with the status of studies on widening the Culebra Cut. We are going to tell the board of directors how far we have progressed in the technical, economic, and financial studies. We need additional authorizations to contract consulting services, especially in the financial aspects.

The other important subject is the double wage scale. As you remember, it was agreed by censensus at the last board of directors meeting that elimination of the double wage scale was a common goal but that we had to decide how and when to eliminate it, since we first had to consider its effect on the commission's budget and finances. The canal administration was instructed to present several alternatives at this meeting. We must establish the financial cost and effect of those alternatives on the budget. We must also indicate how these could affect the commission's ability to meet the cost increases. We will present this in the meeting and then the board of directors will make a decision. The important point is that we are on the path toward eliminating the double wage scale, which has been the object of so much controversy in Panama. Financial and budget considerations are the sole determinants on how elimination of the scale will be implemented.

[Reporter] What is the Panama Canal's economic situation in 1984?

[Manfredo] First of all, we lost the petroleum from Alaska, which we had anticipated however, thus taking sufficient measures to soften the impact. We did so through adjustment in the toll rates, increasing them by 9.8 percent in March. Nevertheless, the behavior of the canal crossings, the tonnage through the canal, was very low compared to our estimates after excluding the Alaska petroleum. Thus, compared to estimates, this has meant a loss of revenue approximating $26 million. However, we had observed almost from the beginning that traffic was not going to follow the estimates because the world economic recession was beginning to have an impact. We are among the last to be affected by a recession, so we are also among the last who come out of a recession. Therefore, seeing that the situation would affect us, we adopted from the beginning all the necessary measures to reduce expenses and adjust to the new financial reality. I can tell you with great satisfaction that despite that large revenue loss, we are going to finish the year very near the balance point, without in any way having sacrificed canal maintenance and improvement programs.

[Reporter] How do you view the presence of a foreign minister on the canal board of directors -- in this case, Oyden Ortega?

[Manfredo] That has to be decided at the Panamanian political level. It has its advantages and disadvantages. I can tell you that in 1971-1972, when I was a negotiator of the Panama Canal treaty, the Panamanian ambassador to Washington, Jose Antonio de la Ossa, was also a negotiator.

We found that this was not a good arrangement because in his role as ambassador, he had to show a happy face in his tasks, and he found it difficult to maintain a hard position in the negotiations while simultaneously projecting a different face as ambassador. That is why, after this experience, the ambassador was eliminated as a negotiator. It could also be that my dear and respected friend, Oyden Ortega, could have a similar experience as a result of his dual role as a foreign minister and a Panamanian member on the commission board of directors.

LABOR PARTY PROTESTS ATTACK ON HEADQUARTERS

PA161530 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Sep 83 pp 1, A-12

[Communique issued by the Panamanian Labor Party in Panama City on 15 September 1983]

[Text] This morning irresponsible extremist groups, acting in a vandalistic way and endangering the lives of many innocent people, attacked the headquarters of the Labor Party, PALA, located on Justo Arosemena Avenue in Panama City.

The attackers, who identified themselves as members of communist organizations, threw stones and Molotov cocktails at the PALA building, destroying equipment and seriously damaging the building. They shouted Marxist slogans opposing the march for democracy scheduled for this afternoon.

In the face of this unjust attack by antidemocratic groups, PALA reiterates its unbreakable commitment to a democratic and, therefore, anticommunist ideology to the entire community.

The treacherous attack that PALA suffered this morning obviously shows that the unity of all democratic forces cannot be delayed so that they may stop those who promote violence aimed at hindering the deepening and perfecting of our democratic system.

We urge our fellow party members throughout the country to maintain calm and serenity and to adopt a wait-and-see attitude. They can be sure that PALA will continue its struggle for democracy with justice in freedom. These violent actions cannot intimidate us or make us alter our essential objectives.

DIAZ HERRERA ENDORSES ELECTION TIMETABLE

PA171707 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Sep 83 p 1A

[Article by Migdalia Fuentes]

[Excerpt] Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of staff of the Panamanian National Guard, yesterday declared that the armed institute must abide by the provisions determined by the executive branch and the Electoral Tribunal for the upcoming constitutional electoral timetable.

Diaz Herrera's statement was made during the closing of the second seminar on civic action for National Guard officers, and followed a LA PRENSA question inquiring on the possibility of not holding elections or of forming a Constituent Assembly which would extend incumbent President Ricardo de la Espriella's term for 2 more years, as has been rumored in political circles.

Diaz Herrera said that if there were mechanical problems (for the elections), the Electoral Tribunal must report them so that the executive branch can make the necessary budgetary adjustments.

Diaz Herrera termed as speculation rumors of changes in the country's democratization process and said that this process is one way that Panamanians ease their tensions in view of the many problems that they face.

Diaz Herrera, often called the "politician" within the National Guard ranks, flatly denied that he is thinking "of hanging up his military uniform to engage in politics," to run for legislator. "I have not yet considered hanging up my uniform. I still have a few years before I can retire -- about 3 years -- but I will always be ready to fulfill my role within the National Guard hierarchy," Diaz Herrera explained.

PEOPLE'S PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT 16 SEPTEMBER

PA161920 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Sep 83 p 10A

[Statement issued by the Politburo of the People's Party of Panama; no date or place given]

[Text] General Torrijos' unexpected death created a power vacuum that, in our opinion, had to be filled by a force resulting from cohesive agreements based on the Torrijist program, which had to be deepened. General Ruben D. Paredes' candidacy -- no longer in effect -- was the culmination of an attempt to create a convergence of forces based on rightist concessions. These forces based on the process [Torrijism] wanted to merge with other forces that are non-Torrijist and that broke away from the opposition to support the "national unity" candidacy that eventually broke away from Torrijism because of its center-right tendency. The notion that Torrijos' ideas were obsolete and had to be replaced by center-right tendencies did not succeed because it was not accepted by the rank and file, which was the basis of the process and desires a progressive way out of the crisis.

The communists have been and we still are in favor of reaching an understanding with various forces, even if they are in the opposition. However, we have insistently objected to, and will continue objecting to, any effort at speaking of a unity that ignores the will of the people and disregards the most important democratic elements of national liberation that Torrijos promoted as a social solution. This is so because the notion of unity does not mean a reemergence of the obsolete forces of the oligarchy responsible for the backwardness and oppression of our nation, but means instead finishing the work that was not completed.

The people do not want their democratic rights played with unless it favors them, and this is the reason for the workers' position against any announcement of reform to the labor code, which they will defend to the end. This, as well as the health system, Social Security, popular participation in the state, housing, etc., is defended by the majority of the population.

In view of the social and economic crisis, the masses demand national development measures aimed at true economic independence and not at the bankruptcy to which other sister nations, such as Chile, have been led to by the IMF. The people support the common participation of various economic sectors and do not want exploitation of the crisis to dismantle the state sector for the benefit of the transnationals and the private sector (especially regarding recoveries in the former Canal Zone). The people are also opposed to the dismantling of peasant settlements and other forms of cooperatives.

Our people are very much interested in their cultural values and in the formation of a new man, free of colonialistic inclinations and servilism toward the nation that still oppresses us. This new man that the nation demands must be identified with his nationality, must be in possession of the latest scientific and technological advances, must be profoundly humanistic and in solidarity with the struggles of the people of the world, and has to be forged according to the objectives, plans, and programs of a new, democratic, national, and popular education.

The Guaymi, Kuna, Embera, and other ethnic minorities demand demarcation of their region as well as respect for their culture and forms of administration in the framework of a progressive integration into society.

The people demand that the national liberation process not be paralyzed, because the highest commitment is to continue the removal of the colonial stakes that are still on our territory. This requires an upright patriotic vigilance to ensure the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and that the mid-term benefits provided under the signed agreements are granted until the canal is nationalized and there is a complete and definite departure of Americans from our land in the year 2000. It is also imperative that the property returned to our country be earmarked for collective use, for national development, and not be placed on sale to the highest bidder or set aside for the exclusive use of elite groups of any kind or persuasion.

General Torrijos achieved diplomatic independence and gave us the opportunity to choose our friends and enemies for the first time. For the first time we publicly supported the people fighting for national independence. Our country became a refuge for thousands of people persecuted by bloody tyrannies. Panama fulfilled its role as a bridge for peace. The international policy of nonalignment originated here.

Any attempt to drift away from this path because of false fear of the United States -- forgetting that Torrijos sought solidarity with all nations and peoples of the world, disregarding differences in ideology, or whether they were from East or West, North or South -- is an attempt to provoke the ire of our dignified people and to use our strategic position disadvantageously, serving whims and adventures of the power that has oppressed us through a colonial system for so many years.

The people demand that this international policy be continued, and especially now when imperialism is directly intervening in Central America and when it is trying to put an end to the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua and to paralyze any attempted change in El Salvador, Guatemala, and other countries in the area. The embodiment of the Torrijist policy in this aspect is the Contadora Group, which is supported by a majority of the world's countries, and which finds its inspiration in the principles of self-determination, peace, and nonintervention.

The People's Party has compiled these popular demands, which Torrijos formulated while in power. We believe that only programs based on these premises will create a genuine national and patriotic unity, an electoral understanding, and support for candidates for the presidency of the republic.

Today, given the situation resulting from General Paredes' withdrawal, we need to search for alternatives that favor the interests of the nation and the people, who are seeking their liberation and an atmosphere of liberty and internal security. Politician who have a sense of direction in Panama must keep today's lessons in mind.

Therefore, our party declares that it cannot accept any option that represents a shift to the right or a return to the pre-1968 past; such an option would lead us into an abyss and would only serve Reagan's policy of completely reversing the process and transforming Panama into a puppet regime like the Honduran Government. The correct path is to finish the work that Torrijos proposed and started with the participation of the masses and the support of all peoples of the world.

The People's Party Politburo

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT ORDERS PROTECTION OF VITAL INSTALLATIONS

PA191853 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Sep 83 p 4-A

[Text] The Public Security Ministry yesterday installed antiaircraft machineguns at the Juan Santamaria International Airport, the Costa Rican Oil Refinery (RECOPE) in Limon, and the Arenal hydroelectric installations in Tilaran. The action was described as a preventive measure.

Minister Angel Edmundo Solano noted that any group, even those currently fighting in Nicaragua, might try to carry out illegal activities here.

Meanwhile, the Security Council yesterday instructed the Intelligence and Security Directorate (DIS) to conduct a thorough investigation to determine if one of the planes brought down by the Sandinists in Rio San Juan Department took off from here or belonged to a Costa Rican firm.

As evidence that the plane took off from our territory, the Nicaraguan Government delivered a photo of the stricken aircraft yesterday showing the registration letters TI-AGN.

According to the Civil Aviation office, these identification letters are assigned to the Pacifico Seco, Ingenieros y Arquitectos, S.A. The Sandinists also claim, without having supplied any evidence, that a second local aircraft tried to bomb a military outpost in Cibalsa last week, south of Rivas, and that it later returned to Costa Rican territory.

No formal protest has been lodged with the Costa Rican authorities concerning last Thursday's attack by rebel planes on Sandino airport. Rather, according to Minister Solano, they have limited themselves to asking for an investigation. The minister emphatically rejected any insinuation that those planes took off from here, the position which the government has maintained from the outset.

He did admit the need to conduct an investigation and to assign responsibility -- should there be any -- if it is proven that local airlines are involved in arms traffic or in the transport of men for the anti-Sandinist movement.

Solano also revealed that the Security Council is determined to severely punish anyone found guilty, to the extent of cancelling operation permits.

Prevention

The security minister explained that the installation of machineguns at Santamaria Airport, RECOPE, and the Arenal hydroelectric plant is a preventive measure.

He pointed out that the country cannot take the risk of exposing such public facilities, vital to the nation's economy, to possible damage.

He noted that in view of rumors of a possible anti-Sandinist attack, the authorities ordered "maximum security" during the independence torch ceremony in the Penas Blancas border area.

The minister concluded by reporting the arrival yesterday of 58 additional Nicaraguan refugees, including 20 children, in Barra del Colorado.

He pointed out that there is concern over the large number of Nicaraguan citizens who are entering our country under very poor conditions.

BRIEFS

ARAUZ TO TAIWAN, ROK -- San Jose, 16 Sep (AFP) -- Armando Arauz, second vice president of Costa Rica, left today on a 1-week tour of Taiwan and South Korea to formalize several technical assistance projects between his government and the governments of those two nations. He will also deliver a special message from President Monge to the South Korean president, whom he will invite to visit Costa Rica. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 16 Sep 83 PA]

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER -- Jorge Monge Aguero has been appointed new deputy minister of industry, energy, and mines effective 15 September. [Summary] [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 83 PA]

SCIENTIFIC JOURNALISM ASSOCIATION -- The Costa Rican Association for Scientific Journalism [Asociacion Costarricense de Periodismo Cientifico -- ACOPECI] was created at a meeting held at the National Union of Journalists, SNP, on 8 September. This is the first association of this kind in Central America. SNP President Carlos Morales was present at the meeting. Journalist William Mora was elected ACOPECI president. [Summary] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 11 Sep 83 p 17A PA]

EL SALVADOR

PEACE COMMISSION, FMLN-FDR TO MEET 29 SEPTEMBER

PA191754 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1724 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Government's Peace Commission will meet with guerrilla representatives for the second time in Bogota on 29 September, Peace Commission President Francisco Quinonez Avila told ACAN-EFE today. He also denied that a meeting had been scheduled in Panama.

Quinonez Avila said that within the process of dialogue that was begun in Bogota at the end of August, the next meeting with the rebels' representatives will be held in the Colombian capital on 29 September.

He added that the date was decided by the interested parties and by Colombian President Belisario Betancur, who is the intermediary promoting the meeting.

The Peace Commission president also said that "no meeting was scheduled" to be held with FMLN-FDR representatives in Panama last week, as leftist leaders Raul Molina and Oscar Bonilla reported.

He added that the dialogue begun between the Salvadoran national unity government and the guerrillas has been made possible because of the good offices of the Colombian president and Richard Stone, the White House's special envoy to Central America.

The government's Peace Commission is looking for a way to convince the Salvadoran leftists to participate in the presidential elections that will be held in the first quarter of 1984.

GUERRILLA SABOTAGE OF BRIDGES ISOLATES JUCUARAN

PA191301 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The destruction of the bridges linking the town of Jucuaran, in Usulutan Department, with other areas by guerrillas has led to the isolation of residents in Jucuaran Province, the village of Samuria, La Cruz, and other areas that depend upon the (Palo Marin) overpass, and the (Moropala) and (Paso de la Iguana) Bridges.

The destruction of these three bridges has isolated residents in these areas, and the fact that this is the rainy season makes the situation even worse. These people have been without medicine, food, or potable water for 14 days, but their distress calls have not yet been heard by humanitarian organizations, even though more than 700 children are hoping for a miracle that will improve their precarious situation.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FIGHTING, OPERATIONS

'Heavy Clashes' in Usulutan

PA190444 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] We have received the following military information from Usulutan Department, where heavy clashes against the dictatorship have been reported:

On the morning of 15 September our forces clashed with soldiers of the puppet Army's No 4 Military Detachment on the road to the port of El Triunfo. The clash continued for 3 hours, during which we inflicted two caualties on the enemy.

On that same day, at 1600, a Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade reconnaissance patrol clashed with enemy forces of the Usulutan No 4 Military Detachment on the Puerto Parada road. The fighting lasted 1 and a half hours. We inflicted 10 dead and 8 wounded on the enemy. We also recovered two M-16 rifles and equipment as well as other war materiel. We had one slightly wounded companero.

Naval Victory in Usulutan

PA191915 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The eastern part of El Salvador is now a territory at war. Reports from Usulutan reveal that FMLN forces have defeated naval forces.

The information received from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front indicated that at 0700 on 17 September, FMLN forces clashed with naval forces in the coastal area of Usulutan, near Las Salinas and California. Our forces had the naval troops surrounded until the afternoon, when they were able to escape and retreat toward the highway with support from 81-mm mortars and with air cover from an A-37 Dragonfly and a push-and-pull [in English] aircraft. In this action, we recovered 2 rifles, ammunition, and other war supplies, and inflicted 18 casualties -- 10 dead and 8 wounded -- on the enemy.

Thus, our forces continue to strike at the puppet Army in Usulutan.

Control of Highway Reported

PA191916 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Our forces have attacked the dictatorship's Army in the northern part of San Miguel Department, in the coastal sector of Usulutan, and now in Guazapa as well, all as part of our political-military campaign, "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador."

Reports from Guazapa revealed that on Saturday, 17 September, guerrilla units from our Guazapa front carried out an operation to gain contol of 4 kilometers of the important northern highway. Our forces maintained control of that area from 1530 to 2045. During that time, FMLN forces ambushed an Army patrol traveling north at 1945 and inflicted six casualties on the enemy. Our forces suffered no losses. The operation was headed by Commanders Miguel and Macario.

This information, received from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, was sent to us by Commanders Misael Gallardo, Mauricio Carcamo, and Pedro Guerra.

San Miguel Actions

PA190439 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The following is the miltiary information received from the northern area of San Miguel Department:

On 15 September our revolutionary forces carried out attacks against enemy positions in Nuevo Eden de San Juan, located in the northern part of San Miguel Department. Here is the report: In accordance with the objectives of the current political-military campaign, "Independence, Freedom and Democracy for El Salvador," units from the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment launched a devastating attack on 15 September against the enemy's positions in Nuevo Eden de San Juan. The enemy was planning to celebrate our nation's independence on that day in a demagogic manner and proceeded to strongly reinforce these positions. Our forces entered the town and began fighting at 0200 taking the first enemy position. At 0500 two helicopters and a push-and-pull [in English] airplane arrived to support the desperate enemy forces. At 0600 enemy reinforcements were sent in through the western area. These reinforcement troops came from Sensuntepeque. This resulted in heavy fighting.

At 0630 two A-37 airplanes supported, with heavy fire, the enemy positions on the outskirts of the town. The heavy fire did not cause harm to our fighters. Fighting continued until 1000. A large but still undetermined number of casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

After 8 hours of heavy fighting, and after accomplishing our political-military objectives, the FMLN forces withdrew from the area in an orderly manner. The (Luis Adalberto Diaz) detachment continues to hit the forces of the enemy, wasting them militarily and destroying their morale.

With firm conviction in popular victory, we reiterate our willingness to fight until we defeat the puppet forces at the service of U.S. imperialism.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commander (Roberto Roca), commander of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Commander (Camilo Turcios); Commander (Jose Trinidad); Commander (Miguel Mendoza); Commander (Lidia Diaz); Commander (Rogelio Martinez)

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS SEPTEMBER ACTIONS

PA191541 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpts] During the night of 3 September, the roads leading to San Miguel were blocked by guerrilla units. Neither the dictatorship's planes nor its patrols detected the movement of our 120-, 75-, and 81-mm artillery pieces to a point very near one of the puppet Army's largest garrisons, the headquarters of the 3d Infantry Brigade at San Miguel.

Caspar Weinberger, the sinister Yankee war minister, declared, as if dealing with his own troops, that the attack was an isolated, desperate action on the part of the Salvadoran guerrillas.

For the benefit of the U.S. war minister, for the [word indistinct] chiefs and commanders, for the troops of an Army deceived by its commanders, we now describe the main actions in our "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador" political-military campaign.

In the first action of our political-military campaign, the dictatorship's Army suffered 300 casualties. This campaign opened with the attack on the 3d Infantry Brigade's headquarters in the city of San Miguel.

Three armored vehicles belonging to the puppet Army were destroyed. Three bridges and a coffee processing plant were also blown sky-high, while acts of sabotage were conducted against the Panamerican and coastal highways.

[Words indistinct] our forces have been deployed in four departments -- La Union, San Miguel, Morazan, and Usulutan -- and we have hit the enemy from all sides.

These are some of the actions carried out in the past 15 days: The power substation near Villa El Triunfo in Usulutan Department was sabotaged. The important village of Jucuaran was also taken, and we fought some 3,000 elite troops who came to recover that position.

We also control the coastal highway near (?Santiago) and portions of the Panamerican Highway. In La Union Department, we control the military road between Santa Rosa de Lima and El Amatillo, having dislodged the enemy from surrounding positions.

The debut of the specially trained Arce Battalion was a complete failure. The battalion was brought to San Miguel in order to take care of potbellied Colonel Flores, and to occupy the dilapidated barracks of the 3d Brigade and the cots left vacant by the 300 casualties suffered by the puppet Army there.

To top it off, the battalion was charged with the safety of the puppet cabinet and the fascist high command on 15 September. On that occasion, together with the harassed 3d Brigade, the battalion suffered more than 40 casualties while our artillery shelled the puppets at San Lorenzo Dam.

The men of the 3d Brigade do not have much fighting spirit left, 160 of them fled, terrified, from the El Triunfo substation when they detected the presence of our forces. Our troops then sabotaged the installation, while other units destroyed 12 government vehicles and 2 pieces of road construction equipment during combat on 15 September.

In Villa El Triunfo alone, we seized 11 M-16 rifles and 1 M-60 machinegun, while maintaining control of the important Panamerican Highway.

Sabotage continues in La Paz Department while the enemy stays in camp. Our people understand that these balckouts are shouts of battle. The enemy's trucks continue to be blown up, just as they were on El Gavilan Bridge in San Vicente Department. The enemy suffered 23 casualties, including 3 dead, during that engagement.

The enemy has been harassed along the coastal highway near (El Cumbo) Hill. The people have seen our guerrilla columns cutting power lines and distributing revolutionary leaflets. The enemy is not safe on the coast, either. This feeling of peril has been experienced by those at (La Osa de Sal) garrison, who have not slept soundly since our 12 September attack.

Neither the Yankee ministers nor the puppet ministers now want to explain what is happening in San Vicente despite the CONARA [National Commission of Reconstruction of Affected Areas] plan, as the guerrillas have also been increasingly active in Santa Ana. The high-tension towers of (El Guacoyo) Dam have been blown up, leaving coffee plantations in darkness. Armed actions and sabotage occur daily while the enemy troops constantly patrol, wearing themselves out to no avail. Our "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador" campaign continues to advance through the nation.

The enemy suffered more than 400 casualties as a result of our September actions, and these must be added to the 4,300 casualties we have already inflicted on him.

HAVANA REPORTS MILITARY, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

PA191957 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Salvadoran Army sources have indicated that FMLN rebel forces have intensified their attacks throughout much of San Miguel and Usulutan Departments.

The sources added that the rebels attacked Berlin, Alegria, Santiago de Maria, and other places in Central Usulutan between the Panamerican and coastal highways. The sources stressed that communications between Army headquarters and militayr units fighting in the rea have been interrupted.

In San Miguel, the rebels attacked Chapeltique and inflicted numerous casualties on the Army.

Meanwhile, San Salvador Auxiliary Archbishop Gregorio Rosas Chavez has reported that some 120 people died as a result of police repression between 9 and 15 September. He added that 19 more people were arrested during this period, including 12 university professors, whose whereabouts are unknown.

The auxiliary bishop said that the wealth of the few and the growing misery of the masses have been recognized by all honest people as the chief causes of the current violence in El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA VICTORES SAYS ELECTIONS MIGHT BE ADVANCED

PA192030 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1941 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores said today that he will attempt to advance the date of the constituent assembly elections, currently scheduled for 1 July 1984.

The head of state disclosed this during the opening of a seminar entitled "Economic Prospects and Fusiness Opportunities in Central America," organized by the Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce, the "Caribbean Central American Action," and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Guatemala.

Mejia Victores explained that a decision will be made in November as to which political parties have met the legal requirements for participation in the elections. "The convocation of elections might then occur," possibly advancing the initial date by 4 months.

Political observers believe that if the Guatemalan elections are moved forward, the "traditional groups," most of them rightwing, would benefit from the measure.

According to the electoral timetable set by overthrown President General Efrain Rios Montt and initially confirmed by Gen Mejia Victores, the elections would be called on 23 March and held on 1 July 1984. The constituent assembly would then take office on 15 September 1984.

The Mejia Victores government has described itself as "transitional" and has admitted that it will not undertake any profound economic, political, or social reforms. Mejia Victores has explained that his government wants to solve the electoral problem "as soon as possible" in order to return to the constitutional path and the democratic system.

The government has begun to heavily amend the political laws that were drafted under Rios Montt. According to various political observers, everything seems to indicate that elections will be held as soon as possible.

Mejia Victores has confirmed that the General Population Registry, which had been charged with issuing cedulas to all inhabitants, will be canceled, because it is felt that it would "delay" the process of democratization.

Rios Montt, who was overthrown on 8 August, created the General Population Registry to build "confidence" in the electoral process, since the cedulas that were commonly used to participate in the elections have allegedly been used to commit "fraud" in the past.

According to political observers, in line with the new government's policies, the State Council -- the executive branch's advisory body, which drafted the political laws that regulate the "democratic opening" in Guatemala -- will also be dissolved.

During his talk with the journalists, Mejia Victores confirmed those rumors about the elimination of the State Council.

He disclosed that later this month he will pay a visit to the State Council, at which time the fate of that organization will be decided.

HONDURAS

PUBLIC SECURITY COMMANDER ON GUERRILLAS, MANEUVERS

PA191938 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Report by Roy Arthur on an interview with Colonel Daniel Bali Castillo, commander of the Honduran Public Security Force, FUSEP; date and place not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] [Arthur] Col Daniel Bali Castillo, commander of the Public Security Force, has commented on the positive results of the Big Pine II military maneuvers, the terrorist actions in San Pedro Sula and La Ceiba, and the guerrillas' situation in Honduras:

[Bali Castillo] "The (?actions) that are taking place and the presence of guerrillas in the area of Olancho are part of the plan against democracy in the hemisphere and, logically, here in the Caribbean basin. Honduras is ruled by a constitutional and democratic government; obviously, for the communists this is not an important factor [words indistinct]. I think that the people should be aware of what is happening. They should know that the armed forces and the security forces are fulfilling their constitutional duty of maintaining security. We hope that the Armed Forces' actions and the people's support will completely eliminate this problem, in order to safeguard this democratic government elected by the people."

[Arthur] How much do the military authorities know about the numbers and logistics of the guerrilla force, if it can be described as such, in Olancho Department?

[Bali Castillo] "As for their number, we have talked about a group of 300 men organized in various fronts, the most important of which is operating in Olancho. The actions in San Pedro Sula, meaning the placement of bombs, are activities by a different guerrilla front. On one hand, they are carrying out an armed struggle in the Olancho area, where the terrain is advantageous for that type of action, and on the other, they are undertaking actions in the northern region, which is an economic center in an effort to affect the people psychologically."

[Arthur] Have the Big Pine II military maneuvers helped to normalize Nicaraguan-Honduran relations?

[Bali Castillo] "Big Pine II complements Big Pine I, and has undoubtedly served to control Nicaragua's aggressive attitude. Naturally, we continue to be attacked. It must be recognized that there is a war, an undeclared war. We are attacked by them. The obvious purpose of these maneuvers is to better train our troops, so that they can make better use of our equipment. We want to further train our troops, who are few in number, so that we can prepare to defend ourselves. This benefits not only Honduras, but the entire continent, because Honduras is playing a very important role in the defense of the hemisphere. You can be sure that these maneuvers will help us. They show that there is an easing of tensions in the (?northern zone). The Nicaraguan aggressor has let down its guard somewhat."

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP CHARGES ILLEGAL ARRESTS

PA191606 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, IPS -- The Honduran Human Rights Commission has charged that the secret police have illegally arrested 11 citizens. Commission President Ramon Custodio has reported that the 11 people, primarily teachers, were arrested without court orders.

Meanwhile, the activity of an armed group of some 300 men in the central Honduran department of Olancho has led to intense military and police operations in recent weeks. At the same time, several people allegedly linked with the guerrillas have been arrested. General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, has said that the guerrillas in Olancho are members of the so-called Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers, PRTC, led by Dr Jose Reyes Mata.

MILITARY SOURCES REPORT GUERRILLA LEADER KILLED

PA192129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2015 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Nueva Palestina, Honduras, 19 Sep (AFP) -- Jose Maria Reyes Mata, leader of the guerrillas who recently began operating in Olancho in eastern Honduras, was killed yesterday, Sunday, in combat with Army troops, military sources announced today. According to Honduran intelligence reports, Reyes Mata, a 40-year-old doctor who studied in Moscow, entered Olancho 2 months ago leading 35 guerrillas who, according to the source, were trained in Nicaragua and Cuba to engage in guerrilla warfare here.

Officials of the Patuca Tactical Team [Equipo Tactico Patuca], who are heading an intense antiguerrilla operation from Nueva Palestina village, 225 km northeast of Tegucigalpa, noted that the clash in which Reyes was killed occurred between 1600 and 1700 on Sunday in the vicinity of Rio Piedras Azules, 60 km east of this township.

Seven other guerrillas were killed together with Reyes, the sources indicated. Furthermore, the Army claimed that 10 subversives starved to death in the mountains in the past few days, including the priest Guadalupe Carney, born in Canada but a naturalized Honduran.

NICARAGUA

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE BEGINS VISIT TO SPAIN

Comments on Relations

PA191612 Managua International Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] During his stay in Madrid, Spain, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez called upon public opinion to use common sense in understanding that the Sandinist people's revolution will maintain its relations with Spain. The Nicaraguan interior minister said this in reply to a report accusing the Nicaraguan revolutionary government of damaging the close relations between the two countries. In view of such a charge, the Sandinist leader reminded the Spanish people and government of the excellent relations which exist with Spain, and he accused the U.S. Administration and its transnational news agencies of distorting the purpose of his European tour.

Denies Charges on Costa Rica

PA191543 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge denied in Barcelona on Sunday that his country is involved in a plot to destabilize Costa Rica. The Nicaraguan leader arrived in Barcelona from France to begin a visit to Spain. He said that relations with Spain are very important to Nicaragua.

Borge denied reports in the Spanish press concerning Nicaraguan intervention in Costa Rica. He pointed out that it is significant that these calumnies coincide with his visit to Spain and with U.S. attempts to isolate the Sandinist revolution.

Borge stressed that Nicaragua is being harrassed and attacked and is in urgent need of moral and political solidarity from the world's more sensible and prudent governments.

SERGIO RAMIREZ REPORTS ON RESULTS OF DPRK VISIT

PA191607 Managua International Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan Government Junta Member Sergio Ramirez Mercado has announced that the DPRK Government and the Nicaraguan revolutionary Government have signed a series of economic agreements. Ramirez Mercado made this announcement upon his return from Korea, where he attended ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of that Asian people's republic.

The Nicaraguan Government Junta member added that one of the achievements of his meeting with Korean leader Kim Il-song was an agreement on the establishment of a steel products factory.

DETAILS GIVEN ON ROUTING OF PASTORA TASK FORCE

PA160457 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] A "task force" that traitor Eden Pastora tried to establish in the area of Halouver (Zelaya Sur) was defeated and forced to flee in less than 20 days of battle, according to a report issued yesterday by Commander Roberto Calderon, chief of staff for the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] 2d Military Zone.

The military campaign began on 18 August when EPS troops attacked a camp at Cerro El Danto, killing 7 of some 250 men who had been transported aboard speedboats from Barra del Colorado to that desolate jungle region of the Atlantic Coast.

After 10 days, during which the EPS pursued the group, a chase that was covered by BARRICADA's war correspondents, the two forces finally engaged at Barra Rio Maiz. The enemy suffered 12 dead and lost a large number of weapons in the clash. The Sandinist navy and air force participated in the action.

A third clash took place on 4 September at Barra Rio Maiz, in which the EPS forces drove the enemy from Halouver.

At this point, the counterrevolutionaries separated into two groups and fled in the direction of Costa Rica. One boarded speedboats at Barra del Colorado (Costa Rica) and the other left on foot in the direction of Rio Indio, San Juanillo and Sarapiqui.

The counterrevolutionaries suffered over 25 dead and a large number of wounded, as well as losing 82-mm mortars, RPG-7's, 82-mm and 60-mm mortar rounds, Chinese SKS carbines, FAL and AK cartridges, inflatable barges, and Claymore mines used exclusively by the CIA. All of this materiel was strewn about in their flight to Costa Rica. Commander Calderon also reported that one of our Coast Guard vessels surprised a yacht coming from Costa Rica at the same time; the vessel turned back after a long chase. The Public Security Ministry recently reported the capture of a boat that was loaded with weapons belonging to traitor Pastora.

ARDE OPENS 'OPERATION CHECKMATE' ON SOUTHERN FRONT

PA160402 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 16 Sep 83

[War Bulletin No 67 issued by the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; and the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC, from the "Nicaraguan mountains" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The General Command of ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] informs the Nicaraguan people and the peoples of the world that:

1. Today, 15 September, at 0600, the General Ramon Raudales column, led by Companero Alvaro Cerdeno Castillo of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front, carried out Operation Checkmate.

2. In conducting this operation, it attacked the foreign Soviet-Cuban enemy with artillery and rifle fire at their advance post at Castillo de La Concepcion, in Rio San Juan Department.

3. Our forces, honoring our Sandinist principles, neutralized the enemy's artillery emplacements and the Soviet rocket-launching pads.

4. The enemy's reinforcements were ambushed by our columns near Rio Sabalos, a tributary of the San Juan River, and suffered heavy casualties and material losses.

5. The Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front command, on orders from our general command, will inform our suffering and heroic Nicaraguan people of new actions in Operation Checkmate and of future San Jacinto and Rafael Herrera operations, undertaken in continuation of our actions against the foreign invader, who is supported by traitors to the fatherland.

Without totalitarianism, or a return to the past! Free fatherland or death!

[Signed] Carlos Martinez, Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front

[Dated] 15 September 1983

PASTORA TROOPS BOMB EPS FORTRESS IN RIO SAN JUAN

PA161955 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Nicaraguan mountains -- Yesterday, forces of rebel Commander Eden Pastora bombed El Castillo, a Sandinist People's Army [EPS] fortress in Rio San Juan Department.

FORMER SECURITY OFFICER TESTIFIES ON CUBAN TRAINING

PA192021 Panama City Radio Continente in Spanish 1340 GMT 19 Sep 83

["Testimony" given by Miguel Bolanos, former Nicaraguan state security official, at an event on Nicaragua organized by the "International Resistance" in Caracas, Venezuela, "2 weeks ago" -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Bolanos] My name is Miguel Bolanos. I am a deserter from the Sandinist government, a former member of the Nicaraguan state security apparatus, and a former Sandinist front combatant. I will tell you briefly of my experiences with the Sandinist front from 1977 until 7 May of this year, when I deserted both the organization's ranks and the party.

In 1977 I began to collaborate with the Sandinist front through the solidarity committees in the United States, where I was studying at the time. We organized a solidarity committee in Louisiana and another in Texas. Later, we extended these committees throughout the southern United States. After thinking about Nicaragua's situation -- that is, about the Nicaraguan young people's difficulties -- in 1978, I decided to join the Nicaraguan people's war against Somoza. In order to do this, I had to join the group, orgnization, or institution that was leading the armed struggle -- the Sandinist front. This I did in October 1978, when I joined them to fight in what was then known as the Southern Front. I fought there for about 6 months. Later, I was transferred to the capital for some clandestine work. I worked there until the final offensive which overthrew Somoza on 19 July 1979.

After the victory, I was charged with collecting weapons that the people had taken from facilities abandoned by Somoza. I was to carry out this work in half of the capital city. After 1 month, I was assigned to work as Commander Joaquin Cuadra's assistant. Cuadra was then, and still is, chief of the Nicaraguan Army's General Staff and deputy defense minister. I worked in this post for 2 and 1/2 months. Later, I asked to be admitted into the state security apparatus.

In my request, filed in December 1979, I was sincere, noting that I had studied in the United States for 18 months and that I hailed from the well-to-do class in Nicaragua. Two Cubans were serving as advisers in the personnel and cadres office at the time, and I noticed that they were impeding my enrollment. They would not let me become a member. I then talked to the security chief, a commander with whom I had lived for some time, and he gave instructions that I be accepted. However, the Cubans continued to interfere and managed to place me in the section of lowest risk, risk referring in this case to the kind of information handled. This does not mean that it was an unimportant section, because it really is very important. I was assigned to Section F-7, which was in an embryonic stage at the time. I was one of the creators and founders of that section, which is in charge of creating and controlling information networks throughout the capital and in the various cities and neighborhoods. We had to create the information networks, which were also to serve as the organizations that Borge called the divine mobs and the Sandinist Defense Committees. In other words, they are all the same thing -- something like the Holy Spirit, where all three are the same thing.

After 1 month in this position, I was transferred to Section F-2, which was also in its initial phase in March 1979 [date as heard]. The F-2 is in charge of controlling and attacking the various embassies of democratic countries represented in Nicaragua. It is also in charge of controlling and influencing foreign correspondents who arrive in Nicaragua, as well as controlling the hotels where all foreigners and foreign correspondents stay.

For my first assignment, which lasted throughout March, I had to draft a plan for controlling the foreign correspondents who were arriving in Nicaragua at the time. I worked at this task for a month, but had to leave it because I was sent to Cuba for a 4-month intelligence and counterintelligence course. I spent 4 months in Havana, attending a clandestine school run by the Cuban security apparatus.

There I received not only military and technical counterintelligence training, but also direct Marxist-Leninist indoctrination, a complete course on the scientific theory behind it. Later, when I returned to Nicaragua, I again returned to Section F-2, where I was assigned to control and attack U.S. representatives in Nicaragua. I did this until 7 May 1983.

In addition to being a member of the state security apparatus -- the highest-level department, their most trusted one, where the most sensitive information was received -- I was also a militant in the Sandinist front party, where some 600 to 800 people participate. The rest are members, but they do not share the same responsibilities. In line with these responsibilities, I discussed with the Sandinist leaders -- with the commanders, with the commander who was the chief of security, with Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister and member of the National Directorate, etc -- our future plans, the developments in El Salvador, what we had to do, what our duty was, etc. In other words, we were perfectly clear about the strategy of struggle for the Sandinist front and international communism, not only in Nicaragua, but throughout the hemisphere.

I have been listening to some of the speeches here and I think that we should no longer speak of hypotheses; that is, we should no longer say: It is my opinion that such and such a place will fall next. This is a reality that should not be doubted. Neither is this something that has been ordered, for it is something that cannot be ordered. It is merely a matter of creating subversion in every place or country where the minimal objective conditions exist, to focus all attention on the, quote, liberatarian movement, unquote, which means communism.

[Unidentified moderator] Please start wrapping it up.

[Bolanos] How was that?

[Moderator] Please start wrapping up the subject.

[Bolanos] Alright. As for repression in the political, economic, and social areas in Nicaragua, I can tell you that all of that is part of political repression, within a specific plan devised by the Sandinist front, to be implemented by the security apparatus. It includes the death of politicians, the repression of independent groups and unions, the confiscation of factories, and the fabrication of lies around elements who are allegedly conspiring against the revolution. All of this falls within their plan to consolidate communism in accordance with a new formula, which has never been used anywhere else in the world.

Each disappearance of a political leader or an institution or organization is in line with a plan drafted to deal with the specific situation as applied to that person or group. All of this is done by the Sandinist security apparatus in an effort to gradually free themselves from any competition in the 1985 elections.

[Unidentified correspondent] The Nicaraguan revolution boasts that it is nonviolent, that it does not kill anyone. Could it be that they are killing people without announcing it, as the Argentines did after witnessing the consequences of Pinochet's announced atrocities?

[Bolanos] Some 4,000 people were killed in August 1979. That is not a known fact.

[Bukovsky] [Question in English, followed by translation into Spanish] You have mentioned the presence of Cuban instructors from Cuba's G-2 in the training and organization of the Nicaraguan state security apparatus. You said that you met these Cubans. Did you also meet communist policemen from other countries, such as the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, or the Soviet Union.

[Bolanos] Yes, I did. For instance, our department, which included 35 people, had, in addition to the Cuban advisers, two permanent Soviet advisers, who would show up five or six times a week to advise us. The Bulgarians had a center for information analysis. In other words, the Bulgarians did not go to our department to advise us, but they did receive the information that we collected, analyzed it, and made proposals or suggestions Those from the GDR were in charge of giving advice and providing equipment for the technical control of security operations, such as bugging telephones, installing microphones in various places, or providing secret cameras attached to wristwatches, belts, etc. The GDR group was in charge of this. In other words, the Soviet bloc has been divided for intervention in Nicaragua and for participation in the various areas; each has been assigned a different area.

[Moderator] Thank you, Mr Bolanos. Here is another question; this one is from Carlos Alberto Montaner. Montaner, a syndicated columnist, a victim of Fidel's repression who miraculously escaped La Cabana Prison, asks: What kind of training did you receive in Cuba, Mr Bolanos? Who directed it? Did people from other Central American countries attend those training courses? At what level in the Cuban Government is this operation to train Nicaraguan state security forces carried out?

[Bolanos] The group I went to Cuba with in early 1980 included 35 Nicaraguans, divided into two groups. Half were members of the Interrogation Section, a special group, and the other half were counterintelligence officers.

[Moderator] But the question is whether there were people from other Central American countries.

[Bolanos] I think he asked about this in the first part of his question, which is why I am answering in this way. There were Cubans in the school, but the professor who was teaching the counterintelligence course in the mornings told us that in the afternoons he was giving a counterintelligence course to a group of Angolans at another school nearby.

The level at which this is handled in Cuba is quite shameless. They maintain fairly good control, which is why they can do it this way. This is handled at the level of the highest authorities in the Cuban Interior Ministry.

[Moderator] Thank you very much, Mr Bolanos.

FORMER SANDINIST OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE EUROPEAN TOUR

PA191655 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 11 Sep 83 p 3

[Text] Three prominent former members of the Sandinist government reported in San Jose yesterday that "they will travel to Europe to explain the real situation in Nicaragua."

Arturo Cruz, former ambassador to Washington, will lead the group. He will be accompanied by Alfredo Cesar, former president of the Nicaraguan Central Bank, and by Leonel Poveda, an outstanding figure in the revolution that toppled Somoza.

They announced during a news conference yesterday that they would visit Spain, the FRG, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Throughout the tour, they will discuss "the possibility of rescuing the Nicaraguan revolution."

They said that "Nicaragua can still return to the initial plan that was formulated after we toppled Somoza, that is, an ideologically pluralist government involving the participation of all sectors." The group will take to Europe a document entitled "The Recovery of the Original Nicaraguan Revolution," which they will discuss with leaders of democratic parties and government officials there.

Cruz, Cesar, and Poveda were invited to make this tour by European political parties. In Europe, they will carry out the same task that they have already accomplished in South and North America and the Caribbean.

They said yesterday: "This is the ideal time to save Nicaragua." The group will leave today and return on 23 September.

BRIEFS

ECUADORAN, ARGENTINE AMBASSADORS -- Luis Ricardo Moreno Cornejo, the new Ecuadoran ambassador to Nicaragua, has arrived in Managua. His previous posts have been acting ambassador in Jamaica and consul general in Marseilles, France. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 9 Sep 83 p 4 PA] The Argentine Government has approved the appointment of Ricardo Jose Zambrano Diaz as new ambassador extraordinaire and plenipotentiary for Nicaragua, replacing Ernesto Sanchez Mejia. Zambrano Diaz was previously ambassador to the Dominican Republic. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 8 Sep 83 p 5 PA]

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE EXTENDED -- The Canadian Fund for Children [Fondo Canadiense para la Ninez] has decided to continue its efforts in Nicaragua indefinitely in view of the quality of the Sandinist government's social welfare programs. This assistance, which began in 1980, was originally scheduled to last 5 years and to decrease gradually over that period. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Sep 83 PA]

SANDINIST PEOPLE'S MILITIAS -- The 5th and 6th Brigades of the Sandinist People's Militias, MPS, will be joined by several Managua neighborhoods, which will be divided into platoons. Meanwhile, it has been learned that the organization of MPS brigades, battalions, and platoons will continue in other zones of Managua. In addition to enrollments during people's assemblies, house-to-house visits will be made to explain to the neighbors the need to be organized for defense. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Sep 83 p 4 PA]

PSD ORGANIZATION SECRETARY RESIGNS -- PSD (Social Democratic Party) Organization Secretary Rudy Ibarra has resigned because of a serious disagreement with PSD Secretary General Luis Rivas Leiva and the party's current stance. According to Ibarra, Leiva has publicly opposed the Patriotic Military Service Bill, an instrument for the country's defense, using the same terms as the Episcopal Conference. [Summary] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 4 Sep 83 pp 1, 8 PA]

CASTRO MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER

FL191226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on the night of 16 September received Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs of that sister country. The meeting took place in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere, in conformity with the close relations between the two countries. Opinions were exchanged about aspects of the international situation and matters of mutual interest for bilateral relations.

Nguyen Co Thach departed our country at the conclusion of a tour of Central America and the Caribbean.

NICARAGUA'S ASTORGA VIEWS U.S. C. AMERICA POLICY

FL191827 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1359 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Interview with Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga by an unidentified interviewer -- live]

[Text] [Interviewer] Comrade Nora, welcome to our program. We would like to ask two questions. The first is: What is your government's evaluation of the Central American situation?

[Astorga] Our evaluation at this time is that the general situation in Central America is very critical. On the one hand, we are being confronted by the political will of U.S. imperialism to try to (?destroy) the Nicaraguan revolution and prevent a victory of the revolutionaries in El Salvador and elsewhere who are now fighting for their liberation.

This political will has been demonstrated in practice since Reagan came to power. Even prior to that you will remember the Santa Fe Document in which Reagan deplored the victory of the Sandinists in Nicaragua and in essence declared his will to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution. During the past 2 years or more his policy has become progressively more aggressive and, above all, we see him as more dangerous for peace in the world.

At this time it is not just the Nicaraguan problem and the will to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution, the deaths that this policy is causing in Nicaragua, but also the risk of a regionalization of the conflict in Central America and the consequences that this can have for world peace.

On the other hand, as you Cuban brothers well know, in the face of this aggressive imperialist policy Nicaragua has been maintaining a policy of defending our sovereignty while making great efforts for peace. We have been trying to obstruct and prevent the further implementation of the Reagan administration's plans for Central America.

On 19 July we proposed, through Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, the six basic points that Nicaragua considers essential to establish the bases for peace in Central America. We have also supported the efforts of the Contadora Group and are directly involved in these efforts. We have been demonstrating flexibility precisely because we are interested in peace.

However, you also have the attitude of U.S. imperialism, which publicly supports the Contadora efforts but in practice acts quite the contrary. The response we received to the six points proposed by Ortega on 19 July was the deployment of the [U.S.] fleet off the Central American coasts, the resurgence of the counterrevolutionary activity from Honduras, the attacks from the south, and, more recently, the bombings of civilian points in Nicaragua.

The situation is similar in El Salvador. Despite the fact that they have been talking about negotiations, with roving Ambassador Richard Stone in Central America, following this line, at the same time they have been increasing military aid to the Salvadoran regime.

You can see that there are two lines of action here: talk of peace on the one hand and making war on the other, preparing for an even bigger war in Central America.

[Interviewer] In the last few days Nicaragua has sustained several attacks from the air, including on the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, a residential area and the port of Corinto. There was even a sabotage action at the Puerto Sandino oil transshipment facilities. All this apparently is a prelude to greater offensive actions against the Nicaraguan revolution. What is the Nicaraguan Government's opinion of this situation and what is the people's attitude?

[Astorga] This is yet another step forward in the aggression. They are using bombardments to try to dominate the Nicaraguan people and make them change their will for self-determination and to construct a new, different, independent, and nonaligned society. The (?gringos) are so accustomed to the Nicaragua prior to 1979 that they still are not able to understand the meaning of the Nicaraguan revolution.

This leads me to the answer of the second part of your question. Our people are firmly united behind the vanguard of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and prepared to defend their territorial integrity and the accomplishments of their revolution, whatever the price.

Naturally, the Nicaraguan people are not only defending their territorial integrity and their conquests but are also involved in production. We cannot ignore it, even though we are in a virtual state of war; we cannot ignore production and the economy. Despite everything, we are making efforts in every field and the will of our people is practically invincible. We have been fighters, we have a long history of struggle, and -- I insist -- we do not want war, but we are preparing for any eventuality.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER DOST TO VISIT COUNTRY

FL191254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, will make an official and friendly visit to our country. Dost, also a member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, will visit Cuba at the invitation of Isidoro Malmierca, foreign minister of Cuba.

ARAB INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION GROUP VISITS

Delegation Arrives

FL161550 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] An Arab Interparliamentary Union delegation has arrived in Havana, where it will hold meetings and official talks with leaders, deputies, and officials of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP]. The delegation is headed by 'Abd al-Rahman Bo'adi, secretary general of the Arab Interparliamentary Union. The visitors were welcomed at Jose Marti International Airport by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee and president of the ANPP.

Delegation Meets ANPP Leaders

FL170130 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Today official conversations were held between a delegation from the Arab Interparliamentary Union and leaders of the People's Government National Assembly [ANPP]. The meeting was presided over by Flavio Bravo, president of the ANPP, and by Ricardo Alarcon, deputy minister of foreign relations.

The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Participants analyzed aspects of the situation of the Arab countries and especially the Palestinian cause, as well as the conflict in Central America. They stressed the importance of broadening relations between Cuban legislators and those from countries belonging to the Arab Interparliamentary Union. After the meeting, they toured the facilities of the Palace of Conventions.

Malmierca Meets Arab Mission

FL171740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] An Arab Interparliamentary Union delegation led by its secretary general, 'Abd al-Rahman Bo'adi, has met with Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign relations.

ANPP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO MONGOLIA

FL161500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1407 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Today the delegation from the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] fo Cuba concluded its visit to Mongolia; it had been in there since 9 September. The delegation is presided over by Augusto Fajardo Pi, president of the Holguin Provincial Assembly.

During their visit to Mongolia, the Cuban parliamentarians discussed their experience with the work performed by the state administrative organizations, and visited industrial, economic, and cultural enterprises. During their visit from 9 to 16 September the delegation also visited historic sites of this brother country and the Cuban-Mongolia Friendship Agricultural Cooperative. The delegation of Cuban parliamentarians met with (Yamin Sakharal), deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Grand Hural, Mongolian People's Republic.

SOVIET OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH SHIP ARRIVES

FL171755 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet oceanographic research ship (Riz) has arrived off our coast with the mission of studying and establishing the geomorphologic characteristics and the composition of the marine animal and plant life of Cuba and its adjacent areas. This research will be part of the study entitled: The Use of Underwater Methods in Ocean Studies, which is part of the larger topic The CEMA Ocean World, whose contributors are the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Cuba.

These projected plans are of great interest, and the Cuban side will be represented by the Institute of Oceanography of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, the Marine Research Center of Havana University, and the Naval Academy of the Cuban Revolutionary Navy. The research ship (Riz) is equipped with the most modern technical equipment and research instruments [words indistinct] which is capable of performing reconnaissance to a depth of 2,000 meters.

CEMA COMMUNICATIONS MEETING SET FOR NOVEMBER

PA181707 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] The 24th permanent meeting of electricity and postal communications will be held in Havana next November with the participation of the communications ministers of the socialist member nations of CEMA. This information was provided by Rene Hernandez, Cuban deputy minister of communications, during a news conference today in connection with the upcoming revision of accounts to be submitted by the Communications Ministry to the Cuban People's Government National Assembly at the end of the current year.

Referring to U.S. Government plans to install the Radio Marti broadcasting station directed against the Cuban revolution, Rene Hernandez noted that our people in general and the communications workers in particular are prepared to respond strongly to this new Yankee imperialist aggression.

PURCHASES FROM MEXICO TO EXCEED $100 MILLION

FL192350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Mexico will sell Cuba over $100 million in various products during the remainder of this year and in 1984, Manuel Armendariz, director general of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute [IMCE], has announced.

IMCE recently granted our country two lines of credit for $55 million for the purchase of school materials and other products. Later, according to Armendariz, when a Mexican industrial product exhibit ended, the two countries signed orders for $40 million and projects were expanded in a wide range of articles which indicated that Cuba's purchases from Mexico will exceed $100 million. Some of the goods our country will acquire from these purchases will be railroad cars, tools, automobile parts, machinery, food industry equipment, and some agricultural products. Mexico will purchase nickel, sugar, and other food industry products.

OFFICIALS, BUSINESSMEN PREPARE FOR CARICOM MEETING

Finance Ministers' Recommendations

FL200110 Bridgetown CANA in English 0003 GMT 20 Sep 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 19, CANA -- Proposals for financing of a regional energy action plan and the creation of a regional stabilisation fund were among the priority subjects occupying the attention of senior finance officials of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) here today, conference sources said.

The officials, meeting under the chairmanship of governor of the Barbados Central Bank Dr Courtney Blackman were late this evening still hammering out recommendations to be put before tomorrow's speical one-day meeting of Caricom finance ministers.

Detailed proposals worked out by the technocrats will also be presented to the sixth meeting of the Caribbean group for cooperation in economic development scheduled for Washington in December.

The Caricom finance ministers' conference, to be chaired by Barbodos Prime Minister Tom Adams, will however be mainly concerned with reviewing the so-called Bridgetown Heads of Agreement reached at the mini-summit last June, particularly the special Caricom rate of exchange and the operations of restrictive licensing arrangements in the region.

There have been reports, particularly from regional manufacturers, that member states in the 13-nation grouping have not been abiding by the accord and thus it has not been working as originally envisaged.

Conference sources said a consensus was reached late this evening on the thorny question of restrictive licensing arrangements, but discussions were expected to continue well into the night on the special Caricom rate.

These two items are likely to occupy most of the finance ministers' time tomorrow before they get set for the meeting of Commonwealth ministers of finance starting Wednesday.

The technocrats were also scheduled to look at financing for the energy action plan agreed on by the heads of government last July.

The other major area of concern for the senior finance officials, some of whom comprise the board of directors of the still suspended intra-regional credit scheme, the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility, was the setting up of a blance of payments stabilisation fund.

The board had been urged to consider expanding the facility to include the stabilisation mechanism as a second window because of the undesirability of having two separate funds.

Conference sources said the technocrats feel that for the fund to be meaningful, the resources would have to be adequate, and that given the present financial difficulties facing member states these resources would have to come from external sources.

Removal of Trade Barrier Urged

FL191820 Bridgetown CANA in English 1804 GMT 19 Sep 83

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 19, CANA -- Private sector representatives from seven Caribbean Community (Caricom) member countries, at a weekend meeting here convened by the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), called on regional governments to immediately remove all barriers to free trade within the area, a CAIC statemnt said today. But the Trinidad and Tobago delegation reserved its support for a list of proposals put forward by the delegations of Barbados, Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia, and Antigua-Barbuda for improving intra-Caricom trade.

The six delegations had recommended the removal of all licensing systems within Caricom for regional goods coupled with prompt payments; revitalisation of the stalled Caribbean Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF); the institution by Caricom governments of a regional negative list and ceiling prices arrived at in full consultation with the private sector; and the appointment of a surveillance committee to enforce the Caricom rules of origin.

"The position of the Trinidad and Tobago delegation is that all barriers to trade in the region should be identified and that (our) delegation is prepared to submit a list of those barriers as seen from its perspective," the Trinidad and Tobago representatives said.

They added: "Accordingly, (we) suggest that the other private sector delegations prepare their own respective lists for submission to the regional private sector organisation (the Barbados-based CAIC)."

Saturday's meeting was held to allow the regional private sector to decide on a common position on how to improve intra-regional trade for presentation to tomorrow's meeting of Caricom finance ministers in Trinidad and Tobago.

The CAIC said the meeting discussed the failure to revive the CMCF, a regional trade credit mechanism stalled since April; the operation and impending review of Jamaica's special Caricom rate under its three-tier currency exchange system; and existing non-tariff barriers such as import licensing systems like Trinidad and Tobago's.

"While the issues relating to the operation and impending review of the Jamaican speical Caricom rate for intra-Caricom trade transactions were fully discussed and several specific suggestions were put forward, no consensus emerged as to what precise changes would now be appropriate as an agreed alternative to the existing arrangements," CAIC said.

Jamaica agreed to the special rate of 2.25 dollars to one U.S. dollar for use in intra-regional trade at an emergency meeting here in May of Caricom heads of government and senior government officials to end a four-month trade crisis, sparked by Kingston's January introduction of a two-tier currency exchange system. The special rate expires next month.

Trinidad and Tobago, in retaliation, introduced a system of import licenses for all Caricom exports entering Port-of-Spain. Regional manufacturers have been calling for its abolition.

OECS SEEKS PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FROM BVI

FL192310 Bridgetown CANA in English 2103 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Sept 19, CANA -- The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is seeking preferential treatment from the British Virgin Islands [BVI] in the area of trade, director of the OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat, Swinbourne Lestrade, said.

Lestrade told CANA this was the focus of recent discussions between senior government officials in the BVI and an OECS delegation aiming to boost trade in the sub-region. He said he could not give details of the outcome of the meeting, but there were indications that the BVI may soon have functional relations with the organisation in areas such as education and health. He said OECS associate membership status was also offered to the BVI. "A report on the outcome of the BVI meeting will be presented to the fourth meeting of the OECS authorities in November for ratification, before any firm decisions can be taken," Lestrade said.

ANGUILLA SEEKS READMISSION IN OECS, ECCA

FL192330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2040 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Sept 20, CANA -- Anguilla, which seceded in 1967 from the newly independent state of St Kitts-Nevis, is interested in becoming a member of the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), a senior OECS official based here said. Swinbourne Lestrade, who heads the OECS Economic Affairs Secretariat, said the tiny British colony was also interested in re-admission to the East Caribbean Currency Authority (ECCA), soon to be upgraded into a central bank.

Lestrade said formal discussions have already taken place in Anguilla concerning its interest in membership of both institutions and a number of issues were agreed on. A report is to be submitted to a meeting of OECS authorities in November for approval, he added.

Anguilla ceased to be an ECCA member when it severed its ties with St Kitts-Nevis. It however retained use of the East Caribbean dollar, the currency of OECS member countries.

GRENADA

SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE ENDS

Document Issued

FL191730 Bridgetown CANA in English 2108 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 17, CANA -- A group of experts on small island developing countries meeting in Grenada has called for greater representation of these states in multi-lateral lending institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the creation of a third world watchdog committtee to look after their interests in dealing with those institutions.

According to a 16-page document issued at the end of the three-day meeting here, the experts said such representation was necessary so that these countries would have some say in policymaking.

Some 31 delegations from 24 countries and seven international organisations attended the conference which was sponsored by the nonaligned movement.

In the document are set out the complaints and proposals of the world's little island states. Prominent among the complaints are the "deficiencies" of the lending policies of the IMF, the World Bank and its soft loan window, and the International Development Association (IDA).

The gross domestic product per head of population is not an adequate indicator of the amount of money the World Bank should lend to a small island state, the document asserts, and it rejects the argument that the high cost to the Bank of administering small loans should prevent small island countries from requesting such aid.

The document also rejects the argument that, before a project in a small island country can be financed by the Bank or IDA, its returns must be judged to compare favourably with returns on an international basis.

As far as the IMF is concerned, the conference document says loans made to compensate for loss of export earnings should be on easier terms and should be extended to cover tourism and other invisible exports.

"The meeting noted the growth in the phenomenon of economic aggression against developing states," the document says. It expressed concern about "contradictory operational standards" of major multilateral institutions which have "tended towards discrimination on political grounds."

The conditions laid down by the World Bank and IMF for granting credit to developing countries do not take into account the economic and social objectives of those countries, the document says, and these conditions hinder the development process in developing countries.

The document says the policies behind these conditions are inadquate for dealing with small developing countries, and it points out that, in response to this view, the IMF has recently commissioned a study on small island states.

The meeting urged the IMF to make the results of that study available to all member countries and, after consultation with island developing states, to take appropriate action.

'Small Islands' Defined

FL191700 Bridgetown CANA in English 2015 GMT 17 Sep 83

[By Alister Hughes]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 17, CANA -- Grenada's deputy prime minister, Beranrd Coard, says one of the main issues discussed during this week's three-day conference of experts on small island developing countries here was the question of defining such states.

Coard said there was much discussion on such factors as: how small is small, what exactly is a small island developing country, and what characteristics must exist for a country to be recognised as being in this category and eligible for special aid. "That (the definition) has been worked out to a much higher degree than previously," said Coard, who chaired the conference sponsored by the Non-aligned Movement. He added: "I don't think it has reached the stage of perfection by any means, but it is much more defined than before."

Some 31 delegations from 24 countries and seven international institutions attended the conference.

Coard said one of the characteristics agreed on is that a small island developing country is an island with a small population of less than 400,000, and rarely more than one million. Other characteristics are: The land mass of the country is usually less than 700 square kilometres and seldom more than 4,000 square kilometres; road systems, ports, and airports are in a state of disrepair; electricity, water, and sewerage services tend to break down because of their age; and basic infrastructure is grossly inadequate.

Most of these countries have no central banks, Coard said, and commercial banks are mostly branches of multi-national corporations having no commitment to local development.

He said the private sector in such states is involved mainly in import/export trade: There is little local entrepreneurship, and professional and skilled workers emigrate to the developed countries.

Coard said another characteristic of a small island developing state is that, because of its small size, natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes are likely to affect the entire country. In this connection, the Grenada deputy prime minister said the conference had stressed that international emergency relief for humanitarian purposes is not enough when an entire country is devastated.

The conference suggested that a study be made of the insurance possibilities of the non-aligned countries action programme of economic cooperation, he added.

Further Meeting Requested

FL171940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1819 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sept 17, CANA -- Grenada, which has just played host to a group of experts on small island developing countries, has been asked to convene a further meeting in an effort to promote the work of the group, Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard has said. Coard, who chaired the three-day meeting which ended last night, said Grenada had been asked to consult with other small island developing countries and other members of the Non-aligned Movement with a view of getting the experts together.

He said the conclusions of the conference will be the basic guidelines for the experts and their terms of reference. The group will take the deliberations of the conference into the technical and operational spheres, he said.

Coard said the group will put the requirements, requests, and proposals of the conference in a range of international fora, and a progress report is to be presented to the Bureau of the Non-aligned Movement as soon as possible.

JAMAICA

SEAGA CANCELS TRINIDAD TRIP DUE TO ILLNESS

FL192250 Bridgetown CANA in English 2218 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 19, CANA -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga will be unable to attend this week's Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in Port-of-Spain because of illness, the Prime Minister's Office said today. Jamaica House added that doctors had advised the prime minister to cancel all duties for the next seven days to help him recover from laryngitis. Seaga has had the infection for the past three weeks. Because of the prime minister's illness the Jamaica delegation to the finance ministers' conference will be led by the minister of state in the Office of the Prime Minister, Basil Buck.

GUYANA CRITICIZED FOR CLOSING HIGH COMMISSION

FL161421 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Think Again, Guyana!"]

[Text] The Government of Guyana closed its Mission in Jamaica officially on June 15 this year. Since then that excellent High Commissioner, Sir John Carter, and his wife Lady Carter, who had come to love Jamaica and to be loved by so many Jamaicans, have left, and so have the other staff, a deputy, an accountant and the local driver, secretary, and attendant who have been laid off. Some 400 Guyanese nationals who have lived in Jamaica are now without a mission or even a Consul to take care of their interests.

The Government of Guyana has also closed its mission in Iraq, and it is significant that though CARICOM has its headquarters in Guyana that Government has not seen it fit to have a mission in any of the Caribbean countries; for there is none in Trinidad, none in Barbados, and there is a non-resident ambassador who operates out of Guyana who visits the Eastern Caribbean from time to time. Yet the Government of Guyana has Missions in Moscow, Peking, Zambia, Suriname, United Kingdom, United States, Canada, United Nations in New York, in Brussels and of course, in Cuba, and in India.

This is an indication of Guyana's interest. Can Guyana continue to house the CARICOM headquarters and to claim to be Caribbean when it has shown such little interest in the rest of the Caribbean? We know that President Burnham himself has throughout his life been an ardent advocate for Caribbean unity and even integration.

We believe that the decision to close down the Mission in Jamaica has been ill-advised. We know that Guyana is going through economic stress. We appreciate this, but we wonder whether this would not have been the time for Guyana to revert to the earlier days when it shared missions with other countries. We urge President Burnham and his Government to re-think the decision to have no mission in the Caribbean countries. It is important that Guyana should appear to be a leader and not simply a country which benefits from CARICOM without appearing to do more for CARICOM. Guyana's flair for international affairs, its solid contributions to the United Nations through successive Ambassadors, its contributions to the Commonwealth, particularly through the Secretary General, Mr Ramphal, qualify it to be a country which has much to give to the rest of the Caribbean. Having a High Commission in Jamaica and having another, perhaps in Barbados, could do much to solidify this interest.

We should again like to say God-speed to Sir John and Lady Carter. As we said above, they contributed significantly. There was not a cause and charity which was not graced by Lady Carter's name, and more, her interest, and even more, her tremendous verve and activity which always helped to make the particular fund-raising activity successful.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH KOREA DISCUSSED

FL161351 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Sep 83 p 7

[Excerpts] Economic assistance and technical co-operation between Jamaica and the Republic of Korea were among the topics discussed last week on Tuesday between the Rt Hon Hugh Shearer, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, and Dr Tae-sup Lee, Special Presidential Envoy of the Republic of Korea, who was ending a three-day visit to Jamaica. In his welcome, Mr Shearer restated the Jamaican Government's condemnation of the "cruel and barbaric act" committed against the 269 civilian passengers and crew aboard the Korean Airlines jet which was shot down on August 31. He asked Dr Lee to convey the sympathy and condolences of the Jamaican people to the hundreds of families mourning their loss in Korea and in several other countries. Dr Lee thanked the Jamaican Government for its prompt and strong statement in acknowledgement of the tragedy and expressed his Government's appreciation of the message of condolence.

In the discussions with Dr Lee, who is Chairman of the Commerce and Industry Committee of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, Mr Shearer gave an outline of bilateral ventures in economic assistance and technical cooperation from which Jamaica has benefited, even prior to the signing of an Agreement on Technical and Economic Cooperation between both Governments in July last year. He put on record Jamaica's appreciation for the successful implementation of several co-operative efforts. Since 1975 Jamaica has received from the South Korean Government several industrial vehicles and cars, assistance in soil conservation and water-shed management, and training in overseas trade promotion, administration, and industrial development. Mr Shearer and Dr Lee confirmed their mutual desire for the further strengthening of contract between the two countries particularly in industrial co-operation.

ST KITTS-NEVIS

ISLANDS GAIN INDEPENDENCE FROM BRITAIN

FL191337 Bridgetown CANA in English 0520 GMT 19 Sep 83

[By Trevor Yearwood]

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Sept 19, CANA -- The Federation of St Kitts and Nevis took its place among the world's independent countries today, to the boom of a 21-gun salute, the peal of church bells, and an explosion of fireworks. At the stroke of midnight, the former British Associated State raised its green, yellow, red, black, and white flag and proceeded to swear in its first prime minister, a 47-year-old doctor, Kennedy Simmonds, and its first governor general, a 52-year-old ex-puisne judge, Sir Clement Arrindell.

The two Caribbean islands with a population of more than 44,000 bade farewell to more than three centuries of British control on a city cricket field almost ringed by more than 10,000 cheering islanders. Britain's Princess Margaret, representing the queen, handed over the constitutional instruments of independence, an age-old gesture signifying the end of a colonial era for the Caribbean island state.

Dozens of visitors and invited guests, including several heads of government and diplomats joined in the burst of applause, as the new flag -- consisting of green and red triangles separated by diagonal bars of gold and a black central column with two white stars -- was hoisted above the Warner Park field. Just minutes before, the Union Jack and the state flag dating back to 1967 when St Kitts/Nevis became an internally self-governing state in association with Britain, had been lowered.

In his maiden speech as prime minister, Simmonds appealed for unity and pledged to respect human rights and human dignity. "We stand for liberty and justice," he declared. The federation of St Kitts/Nevis, he said, would be "friends of all" and would shortly take its place at the United Nations.

The official opposition, St Kitts-Nevis Labour Party, led by ex-premier Lee Moore, boycotted the ceremony, miffed by its failure to force the Simmonds government into a general election before independence.

St. Kitts and Nevis were settled by the British in 1623. In the 17th and 18th centuries Britain and France fought for control of the islands, with battles going either way. But in a 1782 treaty the islands finally passed to Britain. [passage indistinct]

Prime Minister Speaks

FL191545 Bridgetown CANA in English 1653 GMT 19 Sep 83

[By Trevor Yearwood]

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, Sept 19, CANA -- The prime minister of the world's newest nation, the Federation of St Kitts and Nevis, today pledged to work for the elimination of all forms of discrimination. In his first address as prime minister, Dr Kennedy Simmonds, a 47-year-old medical doctor, also said St Kitts and Nevis was no place for people who shirked work. Dr Simmonds was sworn in just after midnight today when the islands formally ended more than three centuries of British rule. In a lengthy presentation at Warner Park, the main cricket ground here, Dr Simmonds said: "Africans were brought to these islands as slaves and it is upon their sweat, tears, and toil that the early prosperity of these islands were built.

"It is fitting, therefore, that pride of place now falls to the descendants of African slaves who now lead this nation out of colonialism to independence.

"It is not so much, therefore, that we are free at last, but rather that we are free again. We have (done) the apprenticeship work, we have created a stable society committed to the preservation of high moral values and fundamental human rights as so succinctly and aptly stated in the preamble to our new Constitution..." He added: "We call upon all our services to be loyal to this nation, which belongs to us all. Our concept of loyalty does not preclude healthy differences of opinion, political or otherwise. It, however, expects each and every one of us to place country above self.

"Let us direct our energies in concert as a people to keep our land stable, strong, and productive. Today, as we the people of St Kitts and Nevis, proudly take our euphoria of the moment numb our senses to the arduous responsibilities which lie ahead.

"Ours is the task of developing from our slender resources a heritage to be enjoyed by the present generation and by generations yet unborn.

"We must commit ourselves to work harder and be more productive. We must make our hills and valleys produce the food we need for our own use and for the needs of industry and tourism.

"The sea around us must be made to give up its bounty, whether it be animal, plant, or mineral. We cannot achieve these objectives without effort and sacrifice. This period in our history is not a time for sluggards. It is a time for (the) intelligence, initiative, and creativity of our people to blossom forth in all its fullness. Intelligence and initiative will be necessary as we seek to learn and use technologies developed by others which are suited to our special needs.

"Our creativity will be fully tested as we ourselves seek to develop technologies appropriate to our needs. We must be united in our objectives and puposeful in seeking to bring a better quality of life to all our people...," he added.

"Each one of us, no matter what our abilities may be, must contribute to the success of this nation. It is our duty to do well whatever we are capable of, and we must be prepared [passage indistinct].

"This country is further committed to social justice which embraces the elimination of discrimination on grounds of sex, race, religion, political opinion, accident of birth, or any other divisive precept. We seek to provide the widest possible educational opportunities for all so that we may first develop the people and they in turn will develop the country...

"We in this country have always supported the growth of regional integration in CARICOM (the Caribbean Community and Common Market) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. I reiterate our full commitment to these ideals and these organisations.

He continued: "Now we ourselves look to waters further afield as we become members of the Commonwealth and the United Nations. " He said his government would respect the sovereignty of every nation, and insist upon the same respect in return.

"It is our firm belief that respect for human rights, human dignity, and human life must play a greater role in the conduct in international relationships. These principles we hold dear because by adherence to them we can settle our disputes without resort to the needless violence of war," he added.

"We are prepared to be friends of all and we seek no ideological converts and the converse also holds true. We will work for the establishment of a world where in our time implements of war can be turned into instruments of production and where all men recognize that the world's bounty should be shared by the world's people."

Premier, Others Take Oath

FL191840 Bridgetown CANA in English 1814 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Charlestown, Nevis, Sept 19, CANA -- A prominent lawyer, Simeon Daniel, was sworn in as premier of this 36-square-mile Caribbean island. The swearing in took place hours after the former British Associated State of St Kitts-Nevis ended more than three centuries of British rule. Shortly after midnight, former Premier Kennedy Simmonds was sworn in as prime minister of the twin-island state, which has a population of more than 44,000.

Daniel, finance minister and Nevis affairs minister since 1980, was sworn in along with the twin island state's deputy governor-general, Weston Parris, a retired senior civil servant. Also taking the oath were Communications and Works Minister Ivor Stevens, Arthur Evelyn, junior minister in the Ministry of Communications and Works Uriel Swanston, and junior minister in the Premier's Office Levi Morton. Meanwhile, Britain's Prince Margaret is due here this afternoon to visit a hospital, a museum, and a sixth form college.

SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ABSTENTION EXPLAINED

FL191409 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 18, CANA -- Guyana says the draft resolution debated at the United Nations last week which sought to condemn the Soviet Union for downing a South Korean civilian airliner, did not deal with all aspects of the affair.

The comment was made in a government statement explaining why Guyana abstained from voting on the resolution tabled before the UN Security Council by Western nations.

The statement said Guyana's permanent representative to the UN, Noel Sinclair, queried why consideration was not given in the resolution as to why the Korean Airlines Boeing 747 was in Soviet airspace when it was shot down by a Soviet fighter on September 1.

Ambassador Sinclair expressed the sympathy and condolences of the Guyanese nation over the killing of all 269 persons on board the aircraft, but said Guyana could not support the resolution because it did not know all the facts about the incident.

The Guyana Government statement said Ambassador Sinclair told the Security Council debate that the "tragedy underscores the need for a reduction in international tension particularly between the two superpowers."

He also said the incident required "careful judgment and mature thoughts for what is at stake is much larger than victory in a debate." He stressed the need for re-ensuring the safety of civilian air transport and full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

Guyana was joined by fellow Security Council members, China, Nicaragua, and Zimbabwe in abstaining from voting on the resolution.

NEWSPRINT RESTRICTIONS MAY HALT CHURCH PAPER

FL191520 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 17, CANA -- The weekly CATHOLIC STANDARD, official organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Guyana, says it is in danger of having to cease publication because it is running out of newsprint and has again appealed to government to permit it to accept newsprint offered by five regional newspapers.

STANDARD editor, Father Andrew Morrison, said the government-run CHRONICLE newspaper, which supplies the STANDARD with newsprint on a weekly basis, was running out of supplies and unless 50 ordered rolls arrive soon from Suriname, the STANDARD would have to halt production of the paper.

Father Morrison said the chairman of the company had written to the minister of information asking that the STANDARD and the Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) newspaper, the MIRROR, be allowed to receive newsprint offered by the EXPRESS and GUARDIAN of Trinidad and Tobago, the BARBADOS ADVOCATE and NATION and THE GLEANER of Jamaica.

He said the minister was also asked to place the ANGAL printing establishment, which produces the opposition OPEN WORD newspaper, as well as the STANDARD, on the list of printers who receive allocations of paper for job printing.

Government here has denied permission to the Guyana Council of Churches (GCC) to accept a gift of duplicating paper from the Canadian Presbyterian Church for use in local theological education work, according to the CATHOLIC STANDARD, organ of the Roman Catholic Church.

The STANDARD said the cabinet decision was conveyed to the GCC on August 26 by Minister of Trade Malcolm Cirrica.

It said the paper, 20 cases, had already arrived here and was still on the wharf.

The STANDARD said the council had applied for an import licence before the shipment arrived, but had not received a reply.

The paper is used by the Guyana Extension Seminary where leaders and religious teachers in 14 regional centres are in a course conducted by Rev Dale A. Bisnauth.

The STANDARD said that for a considerable time no paper was available locally and as a result, the seminary had been unable to function properly.

"Hearing of this situation, the Canadian Presbyterian Church offered to send whatever paper was needed and on being informed of the quantity, shipped the paper," the STANDARD said.

It said that at a full council meeting held last July 26, it was resolved that the restrictions on paper to the seminary amounted to a denial of freedom of worship guaranteed in the Guyana Constitution and the executive was authorised to take whatever steps it felt were necessary.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

JORGE BLANCO OPENS L.A. OIL INDUSTRY SEMINAR

FL131020 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday said that he favors the establishment of a Latin American organization of oil-exporting countries so long as oil producers would be conscious of their duty to underdeveloped nations that lack oil resources.

The chief of state made that statement here yesterday upon delivering the opening speech of the Latin American seminar on the legal aspects of the petroleum industry. The president said that such an organization, besides protecting the interests of its members, should also defend countries which economically [words indistinct].

The president noted that efforts had been made recently for the possible establishment of a Latin American organization of oil-exporting countries which would include Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Trinidad and Tobago. Although this organization has not materialized, we would welcome it if the organization would remain conscious of its duty to those countries that lack oil resources, the president added.

BOLIVIA

STRAINS REPORTED IN GOVERNMENT-UNION RELATIONS

PY161603 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1238 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 16 Sep (EFE) -- Relations between the Bolivian Government and the labor unions, which formerly were the government's main support, are being increasingly strained in light of the serious accusations that the two sectors are exchanging. The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) during the past few hours reacted harshly to the charges leveled at it by President Hernan Siles Zuazo that the ultraleftist unions are waging a destabilization campaign against his government.

While the president was reiterating, in statements to the radios that were broadcast last night in La Paz, that he "will enforce the law" to meet the pressure, apparently alluding to the radical unions, COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines has said that the president's statements are "preposterous."

The COB leader stated that Siles Zuazo should be more respectful of the unions. "because he is governing thanks to the unions." Sanjines added that the president "will have to be very careful" in his statements, and he recommended that the chief of state should resolve the crisis, and govern with responsibility and not "launch insults."

Other labor union leaders have also responded sharply to the presidential charges, in what has turned out to be one of the harshest attacks that the president has received from the unions, but not the only one. During recent days of workers' protests the government came out, in general, badly scarred, and after Siles Zuazo rejected the economic program that the COB had demanded as procondition to join the cabinet, the relations between the executive branch and the unions have become strained. Although it has only been a few months since the COB accepted the truce asked for by Siles to cope with the country's serious economic crisis, they seem to be far away already.

BRAZIL

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO RESUMES NORMAL SCHEDULE

PY191334 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpt] President Figueiredo today resumed his normal work schedule by starting his daily activities at 0900 and by attending the government household meeting. The president has thus resumed his normal work schedule 66 days after undergoing surgery for the implant of a saphena bridge in Cleveland.

VICE PRESIDENT CHAVES SUFFERS MINOR EYE INJURY

PY191435 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Vice President Aureliano Chaves was delayed in Belo Horizonte so he could be treated for a minor eye injury. He was expected in Brasilia yesterday, but was suddenly delayed in Belo Horizonte. Acting on medical advice, Chaves will observe a 3-day convalescence period to rest his eyes from light and [words indistinct].

MORE CASES OF LOOTING REPORTED IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PY191516 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Several cases of looting were again reported early yesterday morning in Rio de Janeiro. As a result, nine adults and three minors were arrested.

The following stores were looted: The Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo Hardware Store in Engenho da Rainha, the Guanabara Supermarket in (Vila Cosmos), and the Casa das Banhas Supermarket in Parada de Lucas. The greatest damage was caused to the Casa das Banhas Supermarket, which was looted by approximately 200 persons who seized (?foodstuffs), milk by-products and canned foods. The looters were not very successful in the Guanabara Supermarket, because the building was surrounded by police shortly after they seized the goods.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

HAITIAN DIPLOMATS DEPLORE NATIONALS' PERSECUTION

FL171400 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 0450 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Officials from the Haitian Embassy in this country are concerned about the way Haitians and black Dominicans living in various areas of the nation are being humiliated, according to a source close to the diplomatic mission. The source reported that Haitian diplomats accredited to the Dominican Republic have described the persecution of their fellow countrymen as an arbitrary and racist measure. The source said that the Haitian Embassy, as a last resort, intends to use proper diplomatic channels to protest the alleged persecution of Haitian nationals. Embassy officials said the persecution unleashed against them is a shameful act which brings to mind the tragic events of 1937 when thousands of Haitians and black Dominicans were murdered under the tryanny of Rafael Leonidas Trujillo.

SURINAME

SOLDIERS ACQUITTED OF CONSPIRACY CHARGES

FL161924 Bridgetown CANA in English 1830 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, Sept 16, CANA -- Four bodyguards of the late Suriname deputy army commander, Major Roy Horb, have been acquitted by a court martial here of charges of involvement in a conspiracy to overthrow and assassinate Army chief and leader of the Suriname revolution Lieutenant-Colonel Daysi Bouterse, the official Suriname News Agency (SNA) said today.

The soldiers, freed on August 31, were arrested along with Horb on the night of January 30 following a raid by troops on Horb's home in which a large cache of arms was seized: The authorities said Horb subsequently committed suicide while in custody.

SNA said the court martial found that the accused had knowledge of the conspiracy, which they concealed from the authorities, but because it had not been put into action, they were not punishable.

The four were named as Roy Martosetiko, 22, Rudy Chotkan, 23, Hendrik Resodimedjo, 23, and Hendrik Karijowidjojo, 22.

SNA said ex-Minister of Culture Lieutenant John Hardjoprajitno, arrested on similar charges, will be tried by civilian court. No date has been set for the start of proceedings.

A total of 15 witnesses, including Harjoprajitno, appeared before the court martial in the trial of the four soldiers.

SNA said the conspiracy was devised by Suriname counter-revolutionaries in collaboratio with the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to reinstate former President Dr Henk Chin-a-Sen, now leader of a Holland-based Suriname exile group, who was sacked by Bouterse in 1982 after differences developed between them over the country's leftist drift.

URUGUAY

POLICE BAN INTERUNION PLENUM PRESS CONFERENCE

PY192257 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0151 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 17 Sep (EFE) -- The Uruguayan police have banned a press conference that was called by the Workers Interunion Plenum (PIT), labor leaders reported today.

The press conference, which was called for by the "Plenum," an organization of 80 labor unions which meet labor law requirements dictated by the current military regime, was intended to make public the situation of wage earners. They have lost 24.38 percent of their income over a 12-month period, according to official statistics.

Although unions are individually recognized, the government objects to the existence of the workers' confederation, which on 1 May promoted a massive demonstration against the de facto Uruguayan regime. The government today admitted that real salaries dropped 10.02 percent during the first half of this year.